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Churchill Meddling In India?

London, Aug. 31.

Much interest has been aroused in Indian and British political circles by an article in today's "Daily Herald," official organ of the Labour Party.

The article, written by Michael Foot, MP for Devonport, quotes an American journalist for a statement that the former Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, over a period, had been engaged in correspondence with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League.

While the contents of the correspondence are not revealed, there is a suggestion by the author that they have bearings on Jinnah's recent attitude towards the Indian interim government and his refusal to join it.

Foot makes the point that some explanation is desirable.

Mr. Churchill, the one man who could answer the questions now being asked, is holidaying in Switzerland. His secretary told Reuter: "Mr. Churchill cannot and must not be disturbed. He is the only person who could answer the questions."

When Professor Harold Laski, former Labour Party chairman and one of the powers behind the scenes, was approached, his wife said: "The professor is away today but even if he was here he would not say anything. He is not going to put his foot in it over this."

The pro-Congress India League, which is usually well informed about Parliamentary happenings which have a bearing on India's future, would make no comment on the report beyond the fact that they had read it in the "Herald."—Reuter.

Anglo-Soviet Clash At U.N. Meeting

Lake Success, N.Y., Aug. 30.

Britain and the Soviet Union were again in conflict when the Security Council of the UNO met today.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British representative, challenged the proposal of the chairman, Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, to invite the Ukrainian and Greek representatives to the Council table during the preliminary discussion whether to admit the Ukrainian complaint against Greece in the agenda.

Sir Alexander said: "Those of us who have had the privilege of hearing Dr. Manuilsky (Ukrainian Foreign Minister) before know how adept he is at broadening and lengthening a discussion."

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Gromyko, declared: "The British delegate does not wish to hear unpleasant facts—facts which are unpleasant for the United Kingdom. He has put himself in a difficult position. I sympathise with him, but it is his own responsibility."

Mr. Gromyko said that if there were not enough facts to support the Ukrainian complaint (as Sir Alexander Cadogan had said), the Council should hear additional facts.—Reuter.

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People's Canteen Opens Tomorrow.

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Deaths from Suffocation in Hell-Ship's Hold.

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Russia Rejects U.S. Note on Trade Pact.

FIVE MILLION UNDER ARMS

Soviet Russia's Huge Army

Strong Criticism In Washington

New York, Aug. 31.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times," quoting information obtained from official sources, Russia has approximately 5,000,000 men under arms, over 2,000,000 of whom are deployed outside the borders of Russia.

The "New York Times" story added: "The Soviets might urge that most of these are in the former enemy states, but if the whole picture was disclosed officials believe that Russia would have an embarrassing time explaining why she had so many troops in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia."

The United States would "like to see discussed openly Russian interests in the foreign uranium fields," the story continues.

"Reliable non-official reports received in Washington say the Soviets have a large force exploiting a new uranium mine south of Sofia and she is also working a large mine at Joachimstal, Czechoslovakia.

"When M. Gromyko demanded a showdown on the troops and their dispositions non-official sources here were willing to tell what American intelligence believed Russia had outside her borders.

"Their reports show 750,000 in Germany, 450,000 in Poland, 300,000 in Rumania and 90,000 in Bulgaria. In Iran, from which the Red Army ostensibly withdrew, our Government understands the Russians have left 10,000 men 'unofficially' behind in Azerbaijan.

"American intelligence reports show that the Russians have troops at the Chinese bases of Urumchi, and Hami. Observers also note that the Soviet has stopped posting demobilisation notices.

"The break-up of Soviet forces is given as 3,250,000 Red Army, 750,000 Air Force, 500,000 NKV secret police and 500,000 Navy," the story ends.—Reuter.

Grave Concern

(By William Arbogast)

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

Expressing grave concern over Russia's intentions and over the "immediate danger of another Pearl Harbour," U.S. House Military Committee members have called for strengthening of American position in the Pacific.

The Committee-men found the present American forces there inadequate to defend themselves. Startled by an off-the-record High Command report on the Far Eastern military and diplomatic situation, the six House members inspecting the Pacific occupation areas advocated a strong mobile force in the Pacific to meet the threat of Russian encroachment on American zones of control.

The report was given to them by top men of the Supreme Allied Commander, General Douglas MacArthur, in a three-hour conference. This was one of several such reports received by the Committee since it left Washington in August on a trip which included Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Saipan, Iwojima and Japan, with visits scheduled later to Korea, China, Manila and Australia.

After attending a Tokyo conference and a luncheon meeting with General MacArthur, Acting-Chairman Sheridan, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said "after what I have heard, I wouldn't even give the Russians an index of the atomic bomb."

Sheridan urged that armed forces be maintained to keep in condition $250,000,000 worth of surplus U.S. war materials in the Pacific and that a striking force be built around long-range supersonic bombers which should be kept in strategic Pacific-Alaskan bases.

"It is a very dubious, menacing situation," commented Representative LeRoy Johnson, Republican of California. "I think Russia should deal frankly with us and explain why she needs so many more occupation troops than we have in the Far East, especially in Korea. I am deeply concerned."

"Imminent Danger"

He said he feared there is "imminent danger of another Pearl Harbour in Korea, Trieste, and Alaska. We cannot afford to take any chances.

"While we are traditionally not aggressors, we cannot afford to be caught unprepared again. While we demobilise, one of our Allies has mobilised. We owe it to our men to protect them. We must strengthen the forces we have in the Far East. They are inadequate now to defend themselves in case the need arose."

Earlier, the Committee members called for strengthening the defences of Alaska. Before leaving for Korea and Shanghai, the members of the Committee toured the Emperor's Palace area.—Associated Press.

THIRD WAR INEVITABLE?

Sydney, Aug. 31.

Mr. Herbert Evatt declared yesterday that a third world war is inevitable unless "loose ends" of the recent war are tied up.

He declared that Australia would resist any four-power meeting to discuss the future of the Pacific without or before a Pacific conference.—Associated Press.

Nazi Leaders Plotting A Come-Back

Nuremberg, Aug. 30.

Colonel Telford Taylor, of the United States prosecution team, today charged that German generals were plotting their come back right now in the Nuremberg court room.

"German generals, in their defence of the indicted General Staff and High Command have taken the first steps towards revival of German militarism in the Nuremberg court room," Colonel Taylor told the International Tribunal.

"Here, in embryo are the myths and legends which the German militarists will work to propagate in the German mind. These lies must be stamped out now while proof is fresh."

Wilhelm Keitel, Hitler's former Wehrmacht chief, and Alfred Jodl, former Chief of Staff, sat glumly among their 19 co-defendants in the dock while Colonel Taylor demolished their defence that they were puppets of Hitler.

"All we have to do is to state the truth plainly. German militarists joined forces with Hitler and with him created the Third Reich. With him they deliberately made a world in which might was all that mattered. They plunged the world into war and spread terror and devastation over the continent of Europe," Colonel Taylor added.—Reuter.

SEMENOV HANGED

London, Aug. 31.

The White Russian guard officers sentenced to death in Moscow were executed today, Moscow radio said. "Ataman" Grigori Semenov was sentenced to death by hanging while the other five were shot.

Semenov, a Cossack general in the First World War, was afterwards the leader of an anti-Soviet "White Army in Manchuria." With the others who were sentenced with him, he pleaded guilty to charges of carrying on an armed struggle for the restoration of capitalism and fighting against the Soviet Union on behalf of the Japanese.—Reuter.

TROUSERS WASHED UP

London, Aug. 31.

A pair of trousers and a wallet containing papers relating to Mr. Stanley Bown, Chief Financial expert to the War Damage Commission who has been working on a secret Government report on Burma, have been found washed up at Beachy Head.

Mr. Bown, who returned from Burma by air a week ago after two months there, disappeared after leaving his home in Epsom on Thursday morning.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN RICKSHAWS

As from today only licensed rickshaws will be allowed on the street, and one effect of this order will be the throwing out of business of some 2,000 odd coolies who have not been able to secure licences.

Licences are confined to those on the pre-war register, a matter of 500 odd rickshaws. These have been painted and renovated and present a much smarter appearance than the dilapidated, rickety vehicles that have been dragged about the streets for the last twelve months.

A large number of rickshaws were brought into the Colony from Macao and it is estimated that there are about 1,500 of them. People who have not been able to find employment elsewhere have earned a living by pulling rickshaws and it is these superfluous coolies who are now being displaced.

The "Sunday Herald" understands that a joint petition is being drawn up for presentation to the authorities by these displaced coolies for a postponement in the implementation of the Police order to give them time to find other forms of employment.

IMPORT LICENCES EASY TO GET

"There is nothing difficult or complicated about obtaining Hong Kong Government import licences for a range of commodities and materials from the Sterling area," said a Government spokesman yesterday.

"In fact," he added, "apart from a number of reserved items, consisting mainly of food, import licences are issued automatically."

The spokesman said there was an impression among importers and merchants that it was a costly and tedious business to get import licences. So far as importing goods from the Sterling area is concerned, it was quite the opposite, he declared.

"This is the position," went on the spokesman. "A certain number of commodities are still allocated from world supply and therefore have to be controlled. They include rice and rice products, wheat flour, dairy products, oils and fats, fertilisers, canned fish, dried fruits, canned meat, rubber, hemp, tin and textiles.

"Of these commodities the Government are the sole importers of rice and broken rice, wheat flour, dairy products (except cheese), sugar and fertilisers.

Wide Range

"But beyond this list there is a wide range of items for which, if they are imported from the sterling area, import licences are freely made available. It is simply a question of filling in a form which can be obtained from the Imports & Exports Department".

The spokesman emphasised that it had been an established policy of the Government since the reoccupation of Hong Kong to encourage importers, exporters and merchants to return to normal trading as soon as possible. Government had done this by removing restrictions wherever practicable and of simplifying "the drill" for obtaining licences.

"Surely nothing could illustrate this more forcibly than the latest trade figures", he added.

Gold Area

"Apart from Government-sponsored cargoes, July imports were valued at more than 95 million dollars—very nearly double for the same month in 1939, while exports were declared at 86½ millions, nearly

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2.)

INFLATION RIOTING IN RIO

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 31.

The Army was called out and police fired over the heads of a crowd in violent riots which were the culmination of unrest over Brazil's "uncontrolled inflation."

The violence, which had simmered for two days after students wrecked a restaurant, broke out at 7 p.m. in a downtown riot and quickly spread to the luxury suburb of Copacabana where the crash of breaking glass mingled with the shrilling of police whistles and the clanging of fire engines.

Squads of shock police in lorries followed by patrols of armed mounted police answered the riot call and went into action with tear gas as the crowds surged shouting through the streets, converging on cinemas and shops.

Later the police fired over the heads of the crowd and soldiers, who had been called out, moved through the turbulent throng on Praca Floriano with lowered fixed bayonets.

All Classes

The crowds included all classes, rich and poor, all of whom are affected in some degree by the inflation. Cinemas were the favourite target of the demonstrators and the crowd riddled with broken glass stones and other missiles box offices, lobbies, neon lights and everything within stonesthrow, in a protest against the prices.

To the sounds of shattering glass and general shouting, one of the demonstrators—the majority of whom are of the monied classes—told Reuter "We are not Communists, but we refuse to be exploited by profiteers."

The riots followed a day of uneasy tension during which most shops and restaurants kept their windows shuttered and some closed in the middle of the afternoon after rumours spread that the demonstrations would occur last night.—Reuter.

All Nazis Were "Pure And Immaculate"

Nuernberg, Aug. 31.

General R. A. Rudenko, chief Soviet prosecutor, called for a verdict of guilty against the Nazi organizations at the Nuernberg war crimes trials yesterday—a verdict which, he declared, would "condemn the entire criminal system of German Fascism."

The Tribunal sat late to allow General Rudenko to finish and to ensure that the hearings would come to an end today, with final statements from individual defendants.

General Rudenko scorned the efforts of the defense witnesses to "whitewash" the accused organisations.

"All the organisations considered criminal in the indictment are pure and immaculate, according to the testimony of their witnesses," remarked ironically.

"Who then, committed the murder of 12,000,000 peaceful people, who tortured prisoners of war and deported millions of people for slave labour? No defendants are to be found."

Fascist Henchmen

General Rudenko also assailed the defense contention that the entire blame belonged only to the high-ranking leaders, and not to the mass of men in the organisations.

"If we believe this," General Rudenko snapped, "seven men murdered and tortured more than 10,000,000 people."

The organisations, the Soviet prosecutor declared, were tightly interwoven, and together they brought to fulfillment Hitler's plans for crimes against peace and humanity.

General Rudenko concluded: "The prosecution has finished its duty toward the Tribunal, toward the serene memory of innocent victims, toward the conscience of the nations, as well as toward their own consciences. May the judgment of the nations severe but just—fall upon these Fascist henchmen."—Associated Press.

Storm Of Abuse

Hitler's top henchmen, headed by hollow-eyed Hermann Goering, made their last pleas before the Tribunal today.

While his 20 co-defendants sat in the prisoners' box, Goering opened a string of last minute speeches, shouting his innocence over and over in an impassioned 10 minute plea.

Hess followed, unleashing a storm of abuse and attacking the entire procedure.

Goering declared the prosecution had failed to show by documentary proof where and how he could have known everything that happened under Hitler. Goering declared:

"I wish to state emphatically that never did I decree the murder of a single individual. The only motive which guided me was my ardent love for my people."

Hess said:—

"I predicted that a witness would appear, who, under oath, would make untrue statements and that the court would receive affidavits of untrue statements and that the defendants would hear astonishing facts."—Associated Press.

MAJ. BOON TRIAL

"What Have You Got To Lose?"

London, Aug. 31.

The cross-examination of Staff/Sergeant Hitchings, fellow prisoner at Shamshuipo camp of Major Cecil Boon, R.A.S.C., who is facing eleven charges of aiding the Japanese in Hong Kong, continued when the court martial proceedings here were resumed this morning.

Defending Counsel, Mr. G. O. Slade, asked: "Do you remember saying 'what have you got to lose by cooperating with the Japanese'?" Sgt. Hitchings: "I agree I said that with the exception of the last three words."

Mr. Slade: "Was it not the position that the Japanese orders had to be carried out and there was a hard way of doing it and an easy way? The easy way was by cooperation to do the inevitable, wasn't it, and the hard way was by grousing every time an order had to be carried out?"

Sgt. Hitchings: "Yes, sir."

Questioned by the Judge Advocate (Wing/Commander Oliver Barnett) Sgt. Hitchings said there was nothing unorthodox in Major Boon's manner of dress. Major Boon told him that the Kempeitai was worse than the Gestapo and that he had been threatened just before a "big search."

Major Boon also told him, said Sgt. Hitchings, that the Japanese had alleged there was a radio set in the camp and that if it was not found there would be trouble."

Replying to the President, Colonel J.A.C Birch, Sgt. Hitchings said in the search for the radio nothing was found. The search was relentless but still nothing was found of the radio and shortly after that the prisoners' rations were taken by the Kempeitai.

Rations Cut

Albert Henry Cover, former orderly in the liaison office of Shamshuipo camp who was demobilised from the Army yesterday, told the court martial that when the meals were examined Major Boon would break open cakes, cut the bread with a knife and put his pencil into the soya powder. When the escape from the camp took place the Japanese reduced the rations.

Major Boon asked him to report to him any talk he heard of a proposed escape, but he did not do so. Half the men on the

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

"ANGLOPHILIC OFFICIALS"

Washington, Aug. 31.

Representatives Sabath, Democrat of Illinois, has protested to the State Department that "Anglophilic officials" there are supporting the British foreign policy, "to the detriment of our international relationships."

In a sharp letter to Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Sabath declared that "we are being committed more and more to the policy of aiding and abetting Great Britain in securing and sustaining her vast colonial empire." — Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

General situation:—A ridge of high pressure extends from South-east China to the Pacific, south of Japan. A depression is moving east across Hokkaido and a trough of low pressure extends from Tongking across the Luzon to the Marianas.

Today's forecast:—Moderate or light south-east winds mainly fair with a few scattered showers.

Yesterday's temperature:—
Maximum: 84.1 deg.
Minimum: 77.1 deg.
Sunshine: 9.9 hours.
Rainfall: 0.225 inches.
Mean Rel. Humidity: 87 per cent.

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DEATH

KWONG—At Hongkong Sanatorium, Happy Valley, on 31st August, 1946, Kwong Kai Chik, founder of the King's Dispensary and proprietor of Kingly & Co. The funeral will take place to-day, leaving Morrison's Funeral Parlour, Happy Valley, at 2 p.m.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor's broadcast on the revision of the Constitution of Hong Kong very clearly marked an important milestone on the road to self-government. It was the first public pronouncement offering a more or less completely integrated scheme for a municipal council, and while Sir Mark was careful to emphasise that the proposals were not final or unalterable, it is obvious that the main structure must stand, or the plan must be abandoned for another of a different nature. The test, therefore, is whether the proposals outlined by His Excellency are in principle, adequate to the occasion. Where there has already been considerable divergence of opinion, it would be naive to expect unanimous endorsement of this or any other scheme. It is fairly certain, for instance, that the Chinese and non-Chinese sections of the community will examine it from differing viewpoints. Our questionnaire revealed this conflict most sharply, the issue hingeing almost entirely upon one point, whether the preponderance of residents of Chinese race does or does not entitle them to a majority membership of the Council. On other details, agreement would be very easy to obtain, and even on this there may prove to be less opposition than Chinese comment hitherto has tended to indicate. The scheme as outlined would give the Chinese members a majority over any other racial community, and equality with all the rest put together, and in the present state of things, bearing in mind particularly the standards of civic consciousness to be met with in Hong Kong, the equity of the arrangement is not easy to attack. The Government have deliberately attached less importance to numbers than to the idea of adequate representation of the intelligent public opinion of the Colony, and the peculiarities of local conditions strongly suggest this to be the correct policy at this day and age. The programme submitted should command a substantial common measure of support. It represents such a tremendous advance in the right direction, indeed, that we may perhaps express the hope that the "man-in-the-street" will find it worth his while to shake off his apathetic attitude.

* * *

ANOTHER SHIP

An opportunity to take really effective action to secure the return of wives and families to Hong Kong possibly arises in the information from the United Kingdom that the "Otranto" is to make a further voyage to the Far East. Under present arrangements, "Otranto" is scheduled to sail from Southampton on September 14, which gives ample time for the Hong Kong Government to make representations to the Colonial Office insisting that there be no repetition of the blunders of her last trip, when she sailed with dozens of empty berths. No details are available showing what is the primary purpose of this second voyage. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that her passenger list will be made up entirely of people for Hong Kong. Nonetheless, husbands who examined with a gloomy jaundiced eye the list of priorities published on Friday will have genuine grounds for anger and protest should she again sail without a full complement of passengers. One ship the size of "Otranto" would be more than adequate to bring out all wives immediately seeking to join their husbands in Hong Kong, and even if Hong Kong residents have to share priorities with people from, say, Singapore, she is still capable of carrying sufficient local passengers to take an appreciable slice out of the priority list. The hint that the applicants will be brought to Hong Kong "gradually, in small numbers" is one that has scant appeal for those concerned. It is, indeed, far less popular than the somewhat arbitrary method of selection. That, however, is by the way. The main thing for Government to remember is that the drawing up of a list, as a minor detail, meaning nothing if it is not accompanied by purposefulness in organising the shipping facilities.

Attempted Invasion of England: The Most Persistent Legend of the War.

SECRETS OF THE CENSORSHIP

By Rear-Admiral GEORGE P. THOMSON, Chief Press Censor

Nazis in cafes were singing "We Sail Against England" in 1940. German soldiers were studying in phrase-books such useful statements as "I confiscate all." In England elderly gentlemen wearing L.D.V. armlets were trudging about with shotguns. And the R.A.F. bombed barges assembling on the other side of the Channel.

Everyone expected the Germans to invade England. And then from mouth to mouth word spread that they had attempted it—and failed.

By September 6 stories that large numbers of dead Germans had been washed ashore were circulating in several South Coast areas.

One man told a reporter: "The fact is that the whole coastline is in the occupation of the military authorities. If they thought it necessary to conceal the recovery of the dead bodies of Germans they would have no difficulty. For myself, it is enough that closed lorries going to and from the beach at one point and mysterious ambulances at another are an indication that out-of-ordinary things have been happening."

At the same time a story swept America that the R.A.F. had destroyed a German invasion fleet which was rehearsing in the Channel.

Then from Lisbon came a statement that the Germans had attempted to land troops on the English coast and had been beaten off with heavy loss.

Positive Account

By the following month a more positive account had reached the New York Sun. Their information was that:

"From fog and haze there emerged hundreds of flat-bottomed barges, each carrying 200 Germans with full field equipment. While the R.A.F. battled with the Luftwaffe, the British land batteries raked the barges, the carnage being terrific....They sank under a withering fire as soon as they appeared.

"Meanwhile, detachments of the British Fleet appeared in the rear, cutting off the barges from France. The sun had meanwhile risen and dissipated the mist which had cloaked the trip across the Channel, resulting in increased accuracy of the British fire.

"When it was apparent that the invaders could not reach the shore, the naval units withdrew, leaving the Channel filled with bodies and wreckage."

December brought further reports. A man reaching America from France said Paris hospitals were filled with Germans suffering from terrible burns. This account of the invasion that failed stated that the British had anchored just below the water thousands of tanks of petrol and that these were burst open and fired by incendiary bombs.

Other accounts said that the petrol or oil had been spread on the water and lighted by incendiary bullets.

Free French Story

The following year an official statement issued by the Free French Information Service through the Ministry of Information referred to "30,000 Germans drowning in an attempted embarkation last September." The British Press were asked to give no publicity to this paragraph.

In July 1943, Major Adams asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons whether he would describe the character and extent of any attempt at the invasion of these islands made by the enemy during the summer and early autumn of 1940.

Mr. Attlee replied: "As the staffs of the Service Departments are at the present time heavily engaged on current duties, the Prime Minister is reluctant to impose on them the additional work of preparing a detailed answer which would satisfy my honourable and gallant friend's curiosity without at the same time disclosing to the enemy the extent of our sources of information."

A year later Major Adams returned to the matter and asked the Prime Minister whether he would now indicate in broad terms the nature and magnitude of any attempt at the invasion of the British Isles made by the enemy during the summer or autumn of 1940.

Commons Questions

This dialogue then followed:

MR. CHURCHILL: I have nothing which I can usefully add at this stage to the reply which my right honourable friend the Lord President of the Council gave to my honourable and gallant friend on July 29 last.

MAJOR ADAMS: May I ask my right honourable friend if he cannot tell at this interval of time, as a matter of historical interest, whether the enemy ever set in motion the apparatus of a seaborne invasion?

MR. CHURCHILL: I do not know what my honourable and gallant friend means by "set in motion." "Set in motion" in the sense of crossing the Channel, no; "set in motion," in the sense of making very heavy concentrations, both of troops and ships, to cross the Channel, yes.

MR. SHINWELL: Can the right honourable gentleman say that, if such an attempt was made, at any rate, it was unsuccessful?

MR. CHURCHILL: Yes, sir.

The next heard of the matter was in the autumn of 1944. A newspaper correspondent wrote: "Belgians with whom I talked were surprised that the British people had never been told of the attempt, which appeared to be common knowledge in Belgium."

He added that a Belgian nurse had related to him that a burned German soldier had told her before he died: "It was horrible. The whole Channel was in flames. The British bombed and machine-gunned us. Hell couldn't be worse."

Saw It

In May last year another journalist met a man who told him he had watched the invasion attempt one week-end in September 1940, from the Sussex coast near Bognor. "He gave me a graphic description of the coastal guns in action against a fleet of German invasion barges, while R.A.F. bombers roared overhead. He said he saw hundreds of uniformed bodies washed up on the shore."

The journalist commented: "Despite the stone-walling tactics of the War Office, Admiralty, and Air Ministry, I am satisfied from my inquiries that actually the British military authorities mistook a German invasion 'rehearsal' for the real thing, and the naval, military, and air forces standing by were ordered into action."

Now in the whole course of the war there was no story which gave me so much trouble as this one of the attempted German invasion, flaming oil on the water, and 30,000 burned Germans.

Bell Ringing

The trouble started in September 1940, when the church bells were rung throughout the country and the Home Guard turned out. Censors were instructed that the fact that the bells were rung might be published, but "nothing to the effect that this was anything other than a false alarm or incorrect procedure should be allowed. No authoritative statement will be made."

Of course, from the censorship point of view the undesirability of reports that invasion had actually been attempted is obvious. For, resolute though the people of Britain were, there is no getting away from the fact that we were preparing to defend Britain with 50 tanks and 200 field guns, some of them taken from museums. And in these ticklish circumstances anything which might create "alarm and despondency" was to be avoided.

Indeed, in the middle of 1941 it was decided that "all submissions for the home Press or agencies, or for broadcast, indicating or inferring an attempted enemy invasion of this country are to be stopped."

But the fact remains that though the Germans certainly prepared to invade Britain they never actually tried to carry it out.

A Legend

There was no truth at all in the story of the repelling of the attempted invasion and the 30,000 burned German bodies.

All the same, it was the most persistent legend of the war. Time after time stories about it were submitted to me.

Now the truth or falsity of statements submitted is not the legitimate concern of the censor—his business is to prevent the enemy obtaining valuable information. But many a time when I saw something which I know was not correct I pointed the fact out to the paper submitting it, and they were always very grateful.

So it was in the case of the "invasion that failed." Each time I received a story about it I rang up the editor of the paper concerned and assured him most emphatically that it was not true. In every case where this happened the editor took my word and did not publish the story.

But nothing I could do prevented it from cropping up again and again.

You must remember that ours was a voluntary censorship, and that if an editor could not see any security objection to an article (as he almost certainly could not if it had already been published in New York or Lisbon) he would feel there was no reason for submitting it to censorship.

Now if you have been believing this invasion story firmly for the past six years you may still be inclined (even though I have given you my word of honour that it is untrue) to mutter, "Where there's smoke there's fire," and to ask, "Well, how could such a story start?"

Secret Weapon

The problem of what started the story is one to which I have given a great deal of thought. And I'm convinced that its origin lay in one of Britain's secret weapons.

All through the war our devices for petroleum warfare were guarded with the utmost care from the knowledge of the enemy. It was only in June last year, after the German surrender, that facts about them were made public.

One of these devices was the installation of oil pipes and jets on inlets. These pipes poured oil on the water and the oil was ignited from the shore by incendiary cartridges.

These were tried out. No doubt the sheets of flame covering the water were seen by people in the neighbourhoods. Then, either they put two and two together and made fourteen or else the story continually expanded as it was indiscreetly passed from one person to another.

But what about the bodies? The most that could have been seen were one or two from German aircraft destroyed in fighting over the Channel.

It reminds me of the small boy who rushed into the house shouting, "There are millions of cats in the backyard." And then under his father's chilling gaze, added in a subdued voice, "Well, there's our cat and another."

Turn Pale

All censors turn pale at the thought of a secret weapon of any kind. They are constantly afraid that they will let through something which may give the enemy a clue.

For instance, someone may write a purely speculative article about whether a certain weapon is feasible or not. He may have no more knowledge than is possessed by scientific men in every country.

But he may also have hit upon a line of thought which has already been taken further by scientists working for military purposes; they are perhaps on the point of perfecting a weapon and, naturally, any mention of the topic, even in the most general way, makes the authorities nervous.

Inventors, too, are a problem. An inventor who has submitted a new weapon and had it turned down is all too liable to write to newspapers complaining that no use is being made of his wonderful device.

Now I had to ask editors not to publish letters of that kind.

"Why?" you may ask. "Covering up the conservatism or incompetence of the Service departments I suppose."

Not at all. The reason was that a number of weapons were rejected because the Service departments already possessed, or were working upon, superior inventions on the same lines.

Publication of anything on these subjects might either have given the enemy useful ideas or caused a rumpus in Parliament which would have forced the Services to justify their rejection by disclosing its real reason, and hence betraying a valuable secret weapon.

Practical Needs

There are times when practical needs make complete secrecy impossible. Radiolocation—not only its details but the very fact of its existence—was surrounded by the greatest secrecy until June 1941. Even recruits were told only that the work was confidential and interesting and those selected had to be of the highest character and integrity.

Then there was a "labour crisis," for the R.A.F. needed hundreds of operators in a hurry.

So, in a broadcast, it was stated that, "by using a great number of small radio sets of modern design, technicians posted at ground points all over the British Isles will be able to detect enemy planes in the air and direct anti-aircraft fire with deadly precision."

A week later this was followed by an Air Ministry appeal: "Radiolocation is providing the opportunity for hundreds of young women to man the outer ramparts of our defences. Radio operators are needed immediately by the W.A.A.F.—young women between the ages of 17½ and 35 able to assume responsibility under active war conditions, mentally alert and accurate, with exceptional eyesight and sound nervous control."

From that time on there was always wide interest in this fascinating subject, and often articles tried to satisfy curiosity without giving anything away by "writing round" the official announcement. This made radiolocation one of the most difficult censorship problems of the war.

American Statement

The Americans had a similar problem. Early in 1942 the U.S. Secretary for War stated that their army was building radiolocator devices along the coast which could signal the presence of hostile ships and planes more than 100 miles away. He added that he himself had been shown a device picking up a plane 60 miles away.

After that the Americans put a complete ban on the mention of radiolocation. But we always felt it was useless to try to prevent repetition of what had been said in official announcements in this country.

Despite these difficulties, the secrets were kept, and it was only at the end of the war that it was revealed how radar had been applied to gunlaying—the sinking of the Scharnhorst was the great example of its success—and to fighter aircraft.

The jet plane was another problem. It was being kept dark when it was discovered that newspapers had received review copies of a book containing the statement: "We have a new plane in the experimental stage which has no propeller."

Now in fact this was an understatement, for the first jet plane had flown successfully seven months before the book appeared.

But steps were taken to prevent further circulation of copies of the book with that statement in them, and editors were asked to make no reference to the matter.

Three Years

For three years secrecy was preserved. Only at the beginning of 1944 was it announced that the jet plane had passed the experimental stage and would soon be in production; and that before long there would be enough of them for training purposes.

Then the flying-bombs started. Jet-propelled planes were badly needed—they flew much faster than the flying-bombs. Sir Stafford Cripps felt it necessary to mention the fact that they were in operational use in a note of thanks and encouragement to the workers making them.

(Continued on Page 6)

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Boon Trial Continues
Evidence By R.A.S.C. Staff Sergeant
Searching Of P.W.'s Parcels

London, Aug. 31.

When the court martial of Major Cecil Boon on 11 charges of aiding the Japanese while a prisoner of war in Hong Kong was resumed today, Staff Sergeant Hitchings, R.A.S.C., told the court that on one occasion in 1944, Major Boon returned from the Camp Commandant's office and declared that everybody in the camp would have to write their experiences. Group leaders were sent for and instructions issued. Impressions which came into the office were passed on to Major Boon.

"I remember he said several of them would not do, because they were not the required number of words," said the witness. The impressions were typed by a Portuguese clerk and sent to the Commandant's office.

Hitchings said that a few days before the capitulation of the Japanese, Major Boon asked him his view on the way he had run the camp as Liaison Officer. "I said I thought he would have made a better job if he could have got the co-operation of officers, instead of more or less trying to run it by himself. Major Boon replied to the effect that if he had made friends in the camp he could not have done his job properly."

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, Mr. G. O. Slade, the witness agreed that Japanese orders were explicit, and that every order given by them had to be carried out in the full without question. Hitchings said he believed that in trying to carry out the Japanese orders, the fear of the Japanese operated on Major Boon's mind.

Ration Cut

He did not recall that Major Boon discussed with him what happened to prisoners who did not obey orders. There was, he said, a case of an officer being beaten by the Japanese for complaining to them direct instead of through the Camp Liaison Officer.

Recalling that in July, 1942, two men escaped from the camp and the Japanese cut the food ration as a collective punishment, Hitchings said Major Boon told him later that he had been removed for interrogation. After an escape by four officers everyone was required to sign an affidavit that he would not attempt to escape and a picket from each hut was on guard duty every night.

Parcels Searched

Questioned by Mr. Slade about the statement that Major Boon examined parcels addressed to prisoners, the witness agreed this was done on Japanese instructions. The Japanese gave as reason their allegations that a piece of paper written on with invisible ink had been found in a parcel. He did not know that Major Boon was able to convince the Japanese that there was no contraband in the parcels but the special check on parcels was ultimately discontinued.

Further cross-examined, Hitchings agreed that once when orders were issued that were unpopular he told Major Boon he would never convince prisoners that the details were of Japanese origin.

Disliked Orders

Mr. Slade—The rank and file of prisoners hated receiving these orders?

Hitchings—Yes.

Mr. Slade—Their receipt brought about considerable antipathy on the part of many towards Major Boon?

Hitchings—Yes. It was not so much the orders but the way he insisted in seeing they were carried out which aroused antagonism.

Mr. Slade—They so disliked receiving orders that they thought they emanated from Major Boon and not from the Japanese?

Hitchings—Yes.

He added that Major Boon told him he had no alternative but to see that the orders were carried out.

Answering a further question, the witness agreed that any prisoner who failed to carry out orders, or who was responsible for that failure, would be in danger of being beaten up by the Japanese.—Reuter.

NEW C-IN-C ALFSEAC

London, Aug. 31.

The War Office tonight announced that Lieutenant-General Sir Neil M. Ritchie is to be the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces in South-east Asia as from February, 1947.

Lieutenant - General Sir Montague G. N. Stopford, Commander - in - Chief of ALFSEA, is to be the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command (England) from February, 1947, and Lieutenant-General A. Galloway, Commander of the 30th Corps, to be the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Malaya Command from October next.—Reuter.

DANGER GREATER THAN EVER

Palo Alto, Calif., Aug. 31.

Former President Herbert Hoover today told United States naval officers, soon to leave for administrative duty in Pacific islands, that "there is more danger now than ever before in the history of the United States."

Hoover did not elaborate on "danger" but followed the remark with: "We must hold on to the islands because we must extend our perimeter of defence We cannot be accused of imperialism because we are not interested in the islands for commercial interests. We are simply looking after our own defence and the defence of the world."

The address was made to 160 naval officers, first to graduate from a six months course in naval administration at Stanford University.

Hoover told the graduates he hoped they would not "see action" in their new posts.

The graduates ranged from captains to warrant officers. They will serve as specialists at Guam, Saipan, Samoa, Truk, Kwajalein and Palau.—Associated Press.

Heavy Losses In British Grain Crop

London, Aug. 30.

Anxiety over the British grain harvest, in view of continued bad weather, is increasing in all parts of the country. Big losses in grain are now inevitable.

In districts where a week ago fine weather would have enabled the safe gathering of 80 to 90 per cent of the grain, the outlook is now much less bright and another week of intermittent rain will make the position serious over a still wider area.

Owing to variation in weather over the whole country it is impossible reliably to estimate the general outcome of the home harvest, but it is certain that the grain threshed will be considerably less and the quality of corn much less satisfactory than was thought ten days ago.—Reuter.

U.S. WANTS INDEMNITY

Washington, Aug. 30.

The Acting-Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, told a press conference tonight that the United States Government would present to Yugoslavia a "claim for indemnity" as a result of the forcing down of the United States planes by Yugoslav fighters earlier this month.—Reuter.

CAN'T ACCUSE OUR ALLIES

London, Aug. 30.

United States Military Government legal officials in Stuttgart stated today that the American Counter-Intelligence Corps has ordered the dropping of charges against 15 German civilians arrested for alleged espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, the Frankfurt Radio reported tonight.

The chief of the United States Legal Division said as far as he was concerned, the case was closed. He added that he "could not have charged the Germans with espionage" because they were dealing with the Soviet Union, "one of our friendly allies."—Reuter.

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Dredging plant, excavators, grabs, and drag lines.
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New Ricksha Fares

New regulations for tricycles, chairs and rickshas were published yesterday, laying down rates of hire, as follows:-

Chairs

(Plus a flat rate surcharge of 50 cents irrespective of time.)

	Cents
Not exceeding 15 minutes	20
For every additional period of 15 minutes	20
Every additional hour	80

Rickshas

(Plus a flat rate surcharge of 20 cents irrespective of time.)

	Cents
Not exceeding 10 minutes	10
For every additional period of 10 minutes	10
Every additional hour	60

If a ricksha is engaged within the City of Victoria and is discharged outside the western part of the City after 9 p.m.; or being so engaged is discharged to the east of Bay View Police Station after 9 p.m. an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

For two or three drivers the fare is double or treble respectively.

Tricycles

If one adult is carried (Plus a flat rate surcharge of 20 cents irrespective of time):—

	Cents
Not exceeding 10 minutes	10
For every additional period of 10 minutes	10
Every additional hour	60

If two adults are carried (Plus a flat rate surcharge of 30 cents irrespective of time):—

	Cents
Not exceeding 10 minutes	15
For every additional period of 10 minutes	15
Every additional hour	90

If three adults are carried (Plus a flat rate surcharge of 40 cents irrespective of time):—

	Cents
Not exceeding 10 minutes	20
For every additional period of 10 minutes	20
Every additional hour	$1.20

UNLAWFUL BOARDING

Cheung Yiu and Cheung Shui were each fined $25 by Comdr. Ryder, Marine Magistrate, yesterday for unlawful boarding of the s.s. "Eastern Trader" on August 28. Three others who failed to appear on the same charge had their bailll of $25 estreated.

Tse Wing, steersman of motor junk M314H, was fined $10 for failing to produce his licence when called upon by the Police He explained that the licence was not on board and that he produced it at the Police Station some hours later.

Chan Tin-luk, master of motor junk M165H, in answer to a charge of having 35 passengers on board without a permit, said that some of them were members of the crew. He was discharged with a caution.

Under a Marketing of Fish Order issued yesterday no person is allowed to sell fresh fish, export or deal wholesale in dried or salted fish or transport more than one picul of marine fish without a permit.

PEOPLE'S CANTEEN OPENS TOMORROW

The first People's Canteen, where office workers will be able to obtain a simple, nourishing midday meal at a low price, will be opened tomorrow in the former Urban Council offices in Statue Square, next to the Supreme Court. If it is a success, similar canteens will be set up in different districts for the benefit of lower-paid workers.

This is, of course, not the first attempt at cheap communal feeding to be made in the Colony. Shortly after the reoccupation, the Civil Affairs Staff organised two communal messes for Government employees and essential service workers, one serving European-type meals at the Hong Kong Hotel and another serving Chinese meals in the Kam Loong Restaurant.

These proved a great boon for several months to office workers and others who could not afford the high prices charged by ordinary restaurants. With the derequisitioning of these buildings, however, these centres were closed down.

The difference between the feeding centres that existed during the Military Administration and the People's Canteen scheme is that, whereas the former were subsidised by the Government, the latter is being organised on a self-supporting basis. It owes its genesis to the tireless efforts of the Director of Medical Services, the Hon. Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke.

When Dr. Selwyn-Clarke was in Malaya last month on his way back to Hong Kong from recuperative leave, he investigated the various steps that were being taken by Government to relieve the plight of the lower-paid workers. One of the methods adopted was the opening up of what are called "People's Kitchens." The D.M.S. visited and enjoyed a simple meal at one of these kitchens for 35 cents (Straits currency). He found that certain of the larger Government departments and some industrial concerns had organised similar canteens.

Generous Help

On his return to Hong Kong, he sought and received permission from Government to work along similar lines, provided that such schemes were self-supporting and did not result in any further burden on the taxpayer. With the generous assistance of a certain public-spirited Chinese gentleman and the co-operation of various Government departments, a start has been made along three avenues.

Firstly, sandwich lunches have been arranged for a group of office workers who had previously enjoyed the privilege of taking lunch at the Government-sponsored feeding centres.

Secondly, supplies of highly-milled (nearly unpolished) rice have been obtained through the good offices of the Director of Supplies, Trade and Industry and the Rice Controller to allow of the purchase of a strictly limited quantity per month of this anti-beri beri rice by hard workers in the hospital and health services.

Reasons For Canteen

The third avenue relates to the organisation of People's Canteens. At the first of these to be opened tomorrow, a meal of lightly milled rice, meat or fish and vegetables, with tea, will be available for about 75 cents per meal.

The opening of this canteen has several reasons behind it. Firstly it is very difficult for office workers to obtain a reasonably nourishing and tasty meal at a cost within the means of the majority of the "white collar" staff of offices in the Central District, who are having an uphill fight to maintain their families and themselves owing to the high cost of living.

Secondly, a demonstration that a simple meal can be served at a relatively low cost should have the effect of making the community price conscious.

"Increase in salaries may be desirable," says the Director of Medical Services, "but if the increase is taken away from the recipient by the profiteer, it merely gives rise to what is called inflation and a rising spiral. Hence, any measure which has as its object the scaling down of prices such as price control, cheaper meals, etc., should bring greater relief than more money in one's pocket."

Example To Cafes

It is the ambition of the sponsors of the People's Canteen movement to induce others engaged in this trade to be satisfied with a smaller profit and to reduce prices of meals to such an extent that the need for such canteens will disappear.

If, as is hoped, the first canteen is a success, others will be opened, always on a self-supporting basis. They will be closed down again when local restaurants and eating shops have found it possible to be satisfied with a fair profit. But, of course, there is no intention here to discourage legitimate trade.

An attempt will also be made to persuade the important local industrial organisations which do not yet possess welfare services of this nature to bring them into being.

BREAKING THE DEADLOCK

Shanghai, Aug. 31.

The formation of the new five-man Kuomintang-Communist interparty committee is the first step towards breaking the deadlock in China, the U.S. Ambassador to China, Dr. Leighton Stuart, told a press conference here today.

Dr. Stuart, who is the chairman of the committee, said he is making every effort to establish a real democracy in China. U.S. Marines in North China are now temporarily guarding the Peiping-Tientsin Railway after the completion of their original task of evacuating the Japanese, he added.—Reuter.

Queen Wilhelmina's Birthday

In a gala atmosphere reminiscent of pre-war days the Netherlands community of Hong Kong yesterday held its first post-war celebration of the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina at a cocktail party in the Gloucester Hotel.

Prominent citizens from all sections of the community, members of the Consular Body, and Government and Service officials attended. Dr. L. A. Gastmann, Consul-General, in a short speech welcoming the guests emphasised the close bond of friendship subsisting between the Netherlanders and the British for the last 200 years.

Both in the defence of Hong Kong in 1941 and in the subsequent years of internment they had borne their share side by side with the British; and when liberation came in 1945 they joined in the common effort for the Colony's rehabilitation. The Netherlanders would always, as they had in the past, play their part in promoting the welfare and prosperity of Hong Kong, he said.

The Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, deputising for Sir Mark Young, said that the British were proud of their friendship with the Netherland people. The House of Orange and House of Windsor had many things in common, among them the ideals of constitutional government. Today, one year after the conclusion of the war, Hong Kong was a bright spot in the Far East, as Holland was a bright spot in Europe.

Netherlanders had always been an important and integral part of the local community, and not only did they join in the defence of the Colony in 1941, but after the liberation their bankers were among the first to come forward to help in its financial rehabilitation.

"We look forward to a continuance of their valuable cooperation in the rebuilding of a new Hong Kong," concluded Mr. Todd.

MORE CONTROLLED PRICES

A further list of additions to Price Control, including Dairy Farm meats, was announced yesterday as follows:—

Beer

(Kangeroo, Pints)

Max. Wholesale	$1.20
Max. Retail for consumption off the premises	1.40
Max. Retail for consumption on the premises	1.70

Cigarettes

(Max. Retail)

Arduth, Cork Tipped (Per pkt. of 10)	$0.55
(Per tin of 50)	2.75
State Express 333 (Per Pkt. of 20)	1.10
(Per tin of 50)	2.75
State Express 555 (Per pkt. of 20)	1.25
(Per tin of 50)	3.25

Foodstuffs

Aircraft Chocolates (per ¼ lb. block)	$0.70
Cadbury's Assorted Chocolate (per 2 oz. block)	.40

Meat

"Dairy Farm" Fed Pork—

	Per lb.
Carcase	$2.60
Chops trimmed	3.80
Legs	3.20
Loins	3.20
Bellie	2.80
Shoulder	2.60
Flair	2.40
Liver	3.60
Heart	3.60
Pigs Head	1.00
Pigs Feet	1.20

"Dairy Farm" Fed Veal—

Carcase	2.30
Legs	2.50
Loins	2.50
Shoulder	2.20
Breast	1.00
Neck	.60
Liver	3.00
Head and Feet per set	2.50

Form No. 2

All returns on Form No. 2 submitted by owners or occupiers under Article of the Rating Proclamation have now been examined.

Those who have made out a case for relief have been advised of variations in the Rating Assessments.

It has not been possible to write to all those who submitted Form No. 2 and owners and occupiers are now advised that unless they have already been informed to the contrary by letter, no relief or refund is due to them.

All outstanding demands for rates should therefore be paid immediately.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments etc. were gazetted yesterday:—

Mr. Eric Himsworth to act as Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

Dr. F. A. M. Koolen recognised as Netherlands Vice-Consul.

Mr. G. S. Wilson to be a member of the Committee to administer the Mercantile Marine Assistance Fund vice Lt. Col. L. A. Thomas.

The local branch of the Mercantile Bank of India has been advised telegraphically by London that an interim dividend of 4 per cent less tax has been declared for 1946.

Readers' Letters

Rice Dockets

Sir,—On the subject of Rice Dockets, the system appears to admit of laxity whereby undue advantage is often taken by the unscrupulous many.

I refer to the Rice Docket for any family which includes the ration for an amah. If the amah should go away or be dismissed, she very conveniently claims her ration which necessitates the splitting of her employer's Docket. While no one will cavil at this fair distribution, has it ever occurred to Government that amahs generally stand to benefit to the apparent disadvantage of their employers?

On leaving her service an amah, seeking work elsewhere, can expect to be fed with her employer's rice ration while, at the same time, she will draw her own ration for sale to the black-market. When it is considered that there are thousands of amahs, now depending on their employers' rations, who have their own rations to draw upon, it is inevitable that this surplus rice will find its way only to the black-market. This obvious source of black-market activities should warrant Government investigation.

It is very well to engage amahs who will bring their own Rice Dockets but it may be asked honestly how many are willing.

An employer who has dismissed his amah will not find it easy to apply for rice ration for the new one he may engage. Thus arises his necessity to patronise the black-market against his will. If he does not, what alternative has he to get rice for his new amah?

However much the matter may be viewed from different angles, it is one of advantage to the amah and disadvantage to the employer.

Can Government possibly devise a system requiring amahs, who have their Rice Docket, to make use of same in connection with their employment rather than to permit them to sell to the black-market?

This is a vexing question of the day on which Government intervention is necessary.

PEEVED.

DIDN'T HE LIKE THE SHOW?

Asked why he had thrown an eggshell filled with tar at the screen of the Cheung Chau Cinema during a performance on the night of Aug. 8, Chan Yiu-sang, 28, told the Magistrate, Mr. Horace Lo yesterday that he didn't know why he did it.

He was arrested by a detective when he arrived back at the island by the 1.30 p.m. ferry on Friday. A fine of $10 was imposed.

The right call is for

RODGERS GIN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

Specially Reduced Price

Per Case $72.00
„ Bottle $ 6.00

Sole Distributors:—

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DINA HOUSE,
HONG KONG.

Deaths From Suffocation In Hell-Ship's Hold

"Conditions in the hold were ghastly," said a witness at yesterday's War Crimes trial in the course of testimony in connection with the torpedoing of the "Lisbon Maru." When accused was appealed to he replied "English pigs, get away."

Another witness told how the men in No. 1 hold tapped in morse on the bulkhead that the water was rising and several men had been drowned.

The case is being heard before Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Dept. of the JAG in India) President and Major M. I. Ormsby (The West Yorkshire Regiment) and Captain B. N. Kaul (The Frontier Force Regiment) Members.

Major G. B. Puddicombe (Victoria Rifles of Canada) is Prosecuting Officer. Messrs. Takahashi Miklo and Nibun Yurito assisted by Major W. M. Gray, Camerons (Scottish Rifles) are defending.

The accused, Niimori Genichiro, is charged on eight counts of having committed war crimes while at Hong Kong, on the high seas and at Shanghai between Sept. 27, 1942 and August, 1945.

Men Pushed About

Joseph Hill, Police Inspector, testified that he was in No. 2 hold of the "Lisbon Maru". The hold was so overcrowded that some men were unable to find a place to lie down and had to wait for others to get up so that they could sleep. Lieut.-Col. Stewart, who was accommodated on the first deck below the hatch of No. 2 hold, protested against the conditions in the hold to the accused.

The men were on board for two days before leaving Hong Kong. They were only allowed on deck four at a time to make use of the latrine. Witness saw accused on deck looking down the hold and trying to boss people around in no friendly way. For no purpose at all he would push the men about while they were trying to get water.

Some dysentery cases which had broken out were placed on the top deck near the winches. No one seemed to care about the messing arrangements and food was hard to get.

English Pigs

The journey went reasonably well until about 7 a.m. on Oct. 1. It was about meal time when the torpedo struck. Everybody was ordered into the hold and the hatches partially covered. No food was issued to the prisoners-of-war.

Accused looked over the side of the hold several times. On one occasion Lieut. Col. Stewart spoke to accused. Many of the men asked to be let out to get water, but their requests were denied by accused. In denying the requests, the accused used the expression: "English pigs, get away."

The canvas air chute from the rigging into the hold suddenly dropped. The masts of a ship which came alongside the "Lisbon Maru" could be seen. All hatch covers were placed over the hold and canvas put over the top. Lieut. Col. Stewart appealed for the hatch covers to be taken off as the air was foul and men were fainting. Nothing was done.

One of the prisoners cut the canvas with a knife and forced one of the boards up. Other boards were taken off and immediately shots were fired into the hold. A Lieut. Potter and a Middlesex Private were hurt by the shooting. As the men gradually got out of the hold, they assisted in getting the others out with ropes.

Fell Down Hold

The companionway leading down the hold had given away due to the strain. Many men fell from the top to the bottom of the hold. Several Army N.C.Os were arranging escape from the boat by placing men on hatch covers and on other pieces of wood.

Witness got on a raft and sailed for the shore. Japanese patrol boats were firing with machine guns and rifles at men in the water.

Witness saw accused on the wharf at Shanghai. He had a large piece of wood and was whacking people for no reason.

At Shanghai, RSM Challis, who was suffering from sceptic sunburn as a result of having been on a raft with no clothes, told witness he had received a beating from accused. Witness did not see any other Japanese officer on the wharf. He only saw Japanese privates and N.C.Os, who were under the charge of accused.

Accused took the place of an officer. He wore the uniform of an interpreter but carried a sword, even at Shamshuipo. At Shanghai, accused also carried a sword. There was no other person in authority and accused was in charge of the prisoners of war.

Severe Beating

Questioned by the President of the Court, witness said that the only reason for battening down the holds was to prevent the prisoners of war from getting out. There was absolutely no light in the hold after the engines stopped. Before that, there were one or two lights hung up in the hold. Plenty of daylight also came into the hold before the hatch covers were put on. RSM Challis was suffering from sceptic sunburn and a touch of dysentery. He told witness that he had been beaten by accused. Judging by the way he looked, witness considered the beating to have been severe. The facial expression of RSM Challis was haggard and he appeared to be downcast and out of spirits.

The next witness for the prosecution, Lieut. H. M. Howe, RASC, said that he was in charge of a draft of 50 men from the 1st Middlesex. The hold was obviously overcrowded and as regards sanitary arrangements, the men had to queue up on deck. Lieut.-Col. Stewart complained repeatedly to the interpreter (accused) about the conditions on board.

Witness was standing about two yards away from Lieut.-Col. Stewart when the latter was talking to accused. Accused told Lieut.-Col. Stewart to go down the hold as it was.

At first they were allowed on deck for about half an hour, but later this privilege was withdrawn.

Shortly after the torpedoing, Japanese guards appeared at the sides of the hold and a machine-gun mounted. Witness could see planes circling overhead, hear bombs being dropped and guns firing. Covers were placed over the hatch, leaving a small opening. Towards evening, the canvas chute leading into the hold was cut down and the remaining gap in the hatch covered.

Drowned In Hold

When Lieut.-Col. Stewart saw this, he called out to accused and asked that the men be allowed some air. The conditions in the hold were ghastly. The air got less and less. Those suffering from dysentery who had previously been on deck were sent down into the hold. There was nothing to eat and it was pitch black.

At about 8 o'clock that night, No. 1 hold started to tap morse, saying that deaths from suffocation had occurred and asked Lieut.-Col. Stewart if anything could be done. Word also came through from No. 3 hold that the men were manning pumps in their hold and that the water was rising. Several men had been drowned and as the survivors in the hold could not keep going much longer, Lieut.-Col. Stewart was asked to do something.

Witness and others managed to get on deck and were fired upon by four Japanese soldiers on the bridge. With the Japanese was another man who appeared to be accused. Lieut. Potter was shot in the left shoulder and subsequently died. Witness himself eventually jumped into the water and after swimming for a short distance, heard firing. A man swimming near witness was hit and blood spurted from the wound. Witness was picked up and finally landed at Shanghai.

Hearing of the case was then adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow, when witness will continue his evidence.

CHINA'S V-J ANNIVERSARY

The Colony is expected to be bedecked with Chinese National flags on Tuesday when the Chinese community will hold a mass celebration at the King's Theatre to commemorate the first anniversary of the Victory against Japan. The commemoration service at the King's Theatre will begin at 10 a.m.

On Sept. 3, 1945, the Japanese act-of-surrender in China was officially signed in the Hunan town of Chukiang by General Ho Ying-chin, then Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in China.

Similar celebrations will be held throughout China next Tuesday, which has been declared a general public holiday by the Chinese Government.

CHINESE GENDARMES

Closely following on the heels of the closing of the Chinese Troop Movement Office in Kowloon on Aug. 15, all Chinese Gendarmes stationed in the Colony to look after the discipline of the passing troops have been ordered to return to Canton by today, the "Sunday Herald" learned last night.

Chinese Gendarmerie Headquarters on the mainland was busily rushing preparations throughout yesterday to evacuate all personnel in the Colony.

In the name of more than 60 Chinese public bodies in Hong Kong, a cable has been sent to General Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader in Yenan, requesting him to withdraw the general mobilisation order and to cease military activities in China with a view to achieving universal peace in the country, it was reported last night.

A serious accident occurred at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central shortly after midday yesterday when a 15-cwt Military lorry knocked down a Chinese male. The lorry was going up Ice House Street, after coming in an easterly direction along Queen's Road. It was at first thought that the man was dead. He was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital.

"THIRD DEGREE" AT HOME

A Chinese ex-soldier, Li Man, was sentenced to one month's hard labour by the Magistrate, Mr. Horace Lo, at Kowloon Court yesterday, when he was convicted on a charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm on a man he suspected of having picked his pocket.

Sub-Insp. Askew, prosecuting, said that accused found his wallet missing while crossing the Yaumati Ferry on August 29. He proceeded to search the complainant, Wong Hon, sitting next to him, and, on not being able to find the wallet, took complainant to his house in Saigon Street, where he tied him and beat him up.

Finally, he permitted complainant to call a relative and demanded that the price of the missing wallet and contents be paid as ransom for complainant's release. The relative proceeded to Yaumati Police Station and the police effected complainant's release.

RESTITUTION ORDERED

Wong Ku-ngoi, 22, unemployed, was charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday with obtaining $50 from a Chinese by false pretences at the Chan Choi Kee Tea Shop, Hollywood Road, on Aug. 28.

Inspector H. Sell said that accused told complainant he could get him a job as a sanitary coolie in the Health Department.

Accused asked, and received, $50 as tea money. Accused was not seen again.

Accused was ordered to make restitution and cautioned.

FINED FOR RECEIVING

For receiving a press camera, valued at $1,200, which was stolen from the Naval Photography Department, Queen's Building, on Aug. 22, a Chinese, Poon Wah, was fined $250 or two months' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Accused stated that he bought the camera from a street hawker for $100.

Sub. Lieut. B. Ross in evidence stated that the camera was brand new and the naval price for it was £70.

Detective Sub-Inspector J. Lewis prosecuted.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include J. L. Jones, A. L. Proudfoot, P. McDonald, J. Paradise, E. A. Richards, Col. Horn, R. J. Lotze, S. G. Lim, W. A. Branch, L. Lowe, V. Goquiolay, C. C. Vince, Robert, Tina, T. C. Chung, J. de la Rama, Lt. R. G. Davis, Capt. S. L. Bemis, Lt. W. G. Putman, Lt. B. E. Saunders, J. E. Shing, Major R. E. Buckley, Major E. J. Parker, Capt. R. A. Gibson, Capt. J. F. Shoemaker, C. H. Koo, Denis H. Hazell, C. G. F. F. Melmoth, J. V. Stuart, Mrs. L. K. Walton, Wei Kung Shuo and Lee Teh Shu.

• • •

Departures included Baroness de Gaiffer, W. Robertson, J. J. Robsin, L. A. Lerman, R. S. Lamie, K. Jensen, J. B. Wright, F. Ellis, Mrs. I. E. Partridge, J. L. Jones, G. Litchfield, Mrs. June Scott, Mrs. W. Priest, Miss T. J. Itskeson, Mrs. S. S. Tachang, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Shaver, Capt. D. W. Cederberg, L. Merritt, R. Murry, Col. H. J. Serrave, J. A. Rinino, Mr. Amorosini, Cdr. B. W. Galpin, F. D. Bleecker, F/O Knightly, S/O James, S/O Forbes, E/O Gilmore, N/O Wood, R/O Brown, F/O Tebbitt, Capt. Rudd, Jean A. Keim, Mrs. Cu Ching Yan, Mrs. T. S. Yao, Mrs. L. C. Wu, Capt. Kilkenny, Col. Bern, S. T. Lim, Capt. W. D. Tucker, L. Banks, A. Laureano, A. C. Salcedo, N. G. Santos, Capt. Art Chin, Y. F. Lam, W. D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. P. Doering, Mrs. L. Tsao, Mr. Grey, W. R. Ellstad, M. T. Deighton and F. J. Walravens.

Big U.S. Sale To China

Shanghai, Aug. 31.

The bulk sale to China of civilian type surplus property originally valued at £200,000,000 was announced by the President of the Executive Yuan, Dr. T. V. Soong, and Mr. Thomas McCabe, the United States Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, today.

The statement emphasised that only non-military items were included in the transfer. The United States was receiving payment for the equivalent of £44,000,000, of which two thirds are considered partial cancellation of American indebtedness to China and the balance, the equivalent of £14,000,000, "for other considerations of the value to the United States in China."

American ships will be chartered by China to remove the property from various Pacific Islands. The transfer must be completed within 22 months.

Mr. Howard Peterson, representing the War Department, emphasised: "This sale does not include ammunition, weapons and other strictly military type items. It includes only civilian supplies and equipment, which should be of tremendous aid to the rehabilitation of China's peacetime economy."—Reuter.

LT.-COL. PAHWA LEAVING

Lt.-Col. T. R. Pahwa, who has been Commanding Officer of 28 Indian General Hospital since its inception in Bowen Road in October last year, is leaving the Colony by 'plane this morning on his way to Delhi for transfer to another post.

A popular figure in the local medical and social world, Dr. Pahwa was in charge of 28 I.G.H. in Akyab before the unit's transfer to Hong Kong.

He was the guest of honour at several farewell receptions at Bowen Road last week given by the officers and staff of 28 I.G.H. and the Matron and Sisters of the Hospital.

His post is to be taken by Lt.-Col. V. D. Gordon, I.M.S.

TOC H

A programme of works by Beethoven will be presented at the Toc H Services Club, St. Andrews, Nathan Road, Kowloon at eight o'clock this evening. The programme will include the following:—

Overture "Egmont" and Scherzo (Vivace) from Quartet in F Major both played by the N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra conducted by Toscanninni.

Sonata in C Sharp Minor (The Moonlight) played by Moiseiwitsch.

Symphony No. 6 in F Major (The Pastoral) with Bruno Walter conducting the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

There will also be a Forces Service, with community singing at the Club commencing at eight fifteen.

MONEY MART

Chinese National Currency opened yesterday at $1.29 for futures and $1.44 for spot (for CN$1,000), and closed at $1.30 and $1.45 respectively. The market was practically motionless. Gold opened at $334 a tael, dropped to $330, and recovered to $333 at the close. U.S. dollars had buyers at $4.55, Sterling at $15.50, and Australian pounds at $12.60.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Aug. 31.

Closing rates were:—

	Buying CN$	*Selling* CN$
Gold per ounce	205,800	206,800
U.S. Dollars*	3,325	3,335
Hong Kong Dollars	695	705

* Unofficial market.

—Associated Press.

Letters of administration of local estate sworn under $700 left by the late Mr. Frederick John Medina, secretary of Hong Kong Police Headquarters, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Lilian Medina, residing at the Rosary Hill Home.

Rangoon, Aug. 31.

Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, the newly-appointed Governor of Burma, was sworn in as Governor by the Burmese judge Ba U at an impressive ceremony at Government House here today.—Reuter.

TENDER

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following craft which lies at 626 Coy RASC (HL) Site, Shamshuipo.

Motor Vessel OUDENARDE, Hull, Engines, and Fittings.

This craft may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on 31st August, 1st and 2nd September, 1946.

Sealed Tenders should be forwarded to HQ. RASC, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong, on or before noon, 6th September 1946.

CHURCH NOTICES

UNITED FREE CHURCHES OF HONG KONG

At the English Methodist Church, Queen's Road East, opposite the old R. N. Hospital, Sunday, Sept. 1, is to be observed as Liberation Sunday, and the preacher at the Service at 6.30 p.m. will be the Rev. Hedley P. Bunton. Holy Communion will be held at the close of the Service. All services and civilians are heartily welcome.

CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

(A branch of the Mother Church, The first church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass.)

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m. Church Building, Macdonald Rd. The subject of the Lesson Sermon in all Christian Science Churches on Sunday is: Christ Jesus. Golden Text: John 5:22,23. The Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgement into the Son: that all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. Christian Science Literature can be obtained, or loaned after the Service. All are welcome.

NOTICE

Government Wholesale Vegetable Market, Kowloon.

Registration of Purchasers.

1. The wholesale Vegetable Market, 582, Nathan Road, Kowloon (former premises of Oriental Tobacco Co.) will open on September 15th.

2. Sales will be conducted by public auction. Purchasers and bidders must register in advance.

3. Applications for registration will be received at the Market Office at above address daily from August 28th. to September 7th. (Sunday excepted) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

4. Registration is confined to holders of Vegetable Retailers' license and representatives of recognised organisations and institutions.

5. Bidders who are not ready to make immediate cash payments must be secured by:

a. Two other licensed retailers, or
b. Two recognised shop owners, or
c. One retailer and one shop owner.

6. Representatives of organisations and institutions must produce documentary proof of their authorisation.

7. Registration after the appointed closing date can only be made under special conditions.

W. M. THOMSON,
Acting Director,
Supplies, Trade & Industry.

NOTICE

Effective September 1st, 1946, Mr. BERTRAM CHARLES HALE is appointed Acting General Manager for the Far East with Headquarters in Hong Kong. Mr. J. H. GREEN shortly leaves the Far East on retirement.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,
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The low cost of a Sun Life Retirement plan will be a pleasant surprise to you.

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POSITIONS WANTED

ON 22nd September, Chinese Civilian Staff H.M.S. "AORANGI" become available for reemployment elsewhere and are strongly recommended. YEUNG JACK LAM No. 1 Boy Wardroom Officers Mess with good references as No. 1 Boy and/or No. 1 Cookboy since 1939 is specially recommended. Also Two No. 1 Messboys, Two Barboys, Seven Officers Mess Boys, One Officers Chief Cook, Three Officers Cooks, Two Chief Cooks, Eight Cooks, Twenty-Two Messboys, One Butcher, One Head Coolie, Seven Coolies. Apply Mr. Lo, Seamen's Mission, Wanchai.

TRANSPORT SERVICE

BAGGAGE Transfers, household furniture removals, discharging and loading of cargo. Prompt and efficient service. Charges moderate. Phone 24265. The Union Transport Co.

TUITION GIVEN

CANTONESE AND MANDARIN lessons given in group or privately by expert teacher with young lady assistants. Moderate charges. Write Box No. 79, "China Mail."

Physical Culture

Paris's Gym, Caroline Road, (near Causewaybay tram terminus). Morning classes: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Evening classes: 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. (excepting Saturdays and Sundays).

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT HONG KONG

London University Matriculation Examination

The London University Matriculation Examination will be held in Hong Kong in January, 1947. The syllabus and regulations for the above examination may be consulted in the General Office of this Department.

On arrival of entry forms from London a further announcement regarding date of entry and payment of fees will be made.

T. R. ROWELL,
Director of Education.

Hong Kong, 28th August, 1946.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT NOTICE

European schoolmistresses are invited to apply for temporary teaching posts in this department. This applications should be made in writing and should give full details of the qualifications and experience of the applicant.

T. R. ROWELL,
Director of Education.

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1 — 1 lb. tin Dripping	1 — 2 lb. tin Honey.
1 — 1½ lb. „ Jam.	1 — 14 oz. „ Condensed Milk.
1 — ¾ lb. „ Camp Pie.	1 — ¾ lb. „ Meat Pie.
1 — ¾ lb. „ Mixed Fruits.	1 — 12 oz. pkt Mixed Fruits.
1 — 8 oz. „ Cocoa.	8 — ¼ lb. „ Jelly Crystals.
1 — 14 oz. „ Condensed Milk.	1 — ¾ lb. „ Pastry Mixture.
1 — ¾ lb. pkt Jelly Crystals.	1 — ¾ lb. tin Plum Pudding.
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Alternative packages available, from $25.00 to $32.00
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TODAY at 11.15 A.M.
VARIETY PROGRAMME
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
THE FUNNIEST, SADDEST, TRUEST, MOST HUMAN STORY OF FIVE LOVABLE BOYS!

ANNE BAXTER · THOMAS MITCHELL
SELENA ROYLE · FRUDDY MARSHALL
EDWARD RYAN · JOHN CAMPBELL · JAMES CARONELL
JOHN ALVIN · GEORGE OFFERMAN, Jr.
LLOYD BACON · SAM JAFFE

Commencing Tuesday
"CRASH DIVE"
IN TECHNICOLOR
with Tyrone POWER — Anne BAXTER

SHOWING TO-DAY
KINGS
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 9.15 p.m.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE
— SPECIAL MORNING SHOW —
AT 11.15 A.M.
A VARIETY PROGRAMME
Cartoons & Comedies
from Warner Bros. & 20th Century-Fox
At Reduced Prices!
SHOWING TODAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

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ORIENTAL
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30-9.30 p.m.

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Here's super-mystery . . . in the story of a footloose beauty and a quiet man, partners by flirtation in crimson Murder!

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CATHAY
At 2.30-5.15 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
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Horror was Never So Fascinating!
"HANG OVER SQUARE"
STARRING
Laird CREGAR · Linda DARNELL · George SANDERS
— SPECIAL PERFORMANCE —
AT 12.30 P.M.
"CARTOONS VARIETY PROGRAMME"
IN TECHNICOLOR

Russia Rejects U.S. Note On Trade Pact

Washington, Aug. 31.

Russia has rejected the United States protest against the Swedish-Soviet trade agreement now being negotiated. Swedish response to the protest, addressed to Stockholm, has not yet been received, but informed sources said it would "almost certainly echo the Soviet rejection."

The Soviet Government is believed to have considered the American protect as "interference."

The United States note, delivered some ten days ago, set forth views on longterm bilateral trade agreements such as the one now being discussed by Russian and Swedish officials, a State Department spokesman said.

The note also outlined American trade proposals and plans for a world trade conference.

The note was not so much a protest as an expression of a belief that bilateral agreements do not fit in with the international trade proposals agreed on by Britain and the United States during the negotiations for a British loan, the spokesman added.

Not A Protest

The Acting-Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, read a prepared statement on the exchange of notes with Sweden and Russia.

"The United States Government has communicated to Sweden and the Soviet Union its desire to promote multilateral trade on a non-discrimination basis in accordance with the proposals for the expansion of world trade and employment", the statement said.

"It has not protested against the conclusion of a Swedish-Soviet trade agreement. It has stated its concern regarding the effect of longterm bilateral agreements of an exclusive nature for the exchange of goods on our objectives for a multilateral expansion of trade."

No Reply

"The Soviet Union has replied to the effect that the character of the trade negotiations between Russia and Sweden bears no relationship to the principles set forth in Article 7. No reply has been received from Sweden".

Article 7 states that nothing in the lend-lease agreement should prejudice the development of multilateral trade agreements.—Reuter.

Secrets Of The Censorship

(Continued from Page 2)

But with the help of the Press we were able to prevent the fact being known to people other than these workers, and it was not until the following year, when it no longer mattered that the part played by jet planes in the Battle of London was officially admitted.

But, of course, all questions of keeping "secret weapons" secret were small compared to the problem of the Atomic Bomb.

Even before the war a group of physicists in America had realised the warlike possibilities of what scientists call the "experimental confirmation of the hypothesis of fission" which took place early in 1939.

They tried, at first without success, to get physicists in certain other countries to make an agreement not to publish the results of their work.

Dull Work

Some scientists of their own accord refrained from publishing what they knew until, early in 1940, a committee waws set up in the United States to control publication of all scientific material of military importance.

But that time the Technical Branch of the Press Censorship was in full working order in London. Its job was to see that nothing useful to the enemy appeared in technical papers.

Dull work, often enough. One journal wrote to say that for four years they had submitted all their articles. Need they continue?—for the only thing deleted in all that time was the statement that eggs were in short supply.

But sometimes they would have slightly amusing instructions. They were ordered, when censoring articles about Britain's new vessels, to cut out any reference to wash-basins for the crew, for fear that our Allies would say we were not building austerity ships.

Then there was the case—not humorous but odd—of the rat farm in Kent where rodents were inoculated with scrub typhus for experimental work. The authorities were anxious to have as little as possible said about it because people in the neighbourhood would take a poor view of the nearness of infected animals who might be liberated by a bomb or a rocket.

It was as far back as 1940 that our scientific advisers informed the censorship that research was being actively conducted into the possibilities of atomic energy and we were asked to ban any reference to this subject from the Press.

More Important

Many scientific topics had to be banned from technical papers, and I did not at first realise that this was more important than the others.

But there were one or two censors in the Technical Branch who were experienced chemists, and they explained to me that interest in the properties of radio-active particles had been revived as the result of discoveries made shortly before the war.

The nucleus of a form of radium known as U 235 had been found not only to break up under stimulation (thus releasing a large amount of energy), but in doing so to release small particles which collided with other nuclei and, in turn, caused them to break up (thus releasing more energy), and so on.

But even my informants thought that there seemed no possibility of making practical use of the discovery and that it was likely to remain purely academic for a long time.

In this they were mistaken, for—apart from what we were doing—the Germans were trying their hardest to turn it into ferocious reality. And at about the same time, in 1940, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare learned that Germany had ordered the Norsk Hydro Hydrogen Electrolysis plant at Vermork, in Norway, to increase its production of "heavy water."

Now "heavy water" is an essential factor in the production of atomic energy; and the Vermork works were the only place in Europe able to manufacture it in considerable bulk.

A Shock

The sequel to this was that when I opened a London morning paper early in 1943 I read, with some perturbation, a story about a raid by Norwegian partisans on Vermork, during which they had destroyed the stocks of heavy water.

Our scientific authorities were much more perturbed than I was. I received a visit from a very senior official who again urged me most strongly not to allow any mention of atomic energy in the Press.

I pointed out the difficulties of attempting to do so when the same information was appearing in the Swedish papers and was thus read by the Germans.

I suggested that I should send a confidential note to editors asking them to lay off the subject of atomic energy. But the authorities were quite shaken by the idea, so all I did was to ring up the editor of the paper which had published the story and asked him to submit any more news about heavy water.

So secretive were the authorities that they did not take me fully into their confidence.

Had I realised that we had ourselves advanced much further than the Germans, and that there were even then good prospects of our being able to produce an atomic bomb, I should have urged with all possible vigour that editors must have it explained to them in confidence why it was essential not to stimulate their readers' curiosity in atomic energy.

Wisest Course

I dare say the authorities would have had apoplexy at the idea, but I am certain it would have been the wisest course, and would have saved trouble later on.

Actually the paper I had tipped off by telephone did receive two more stories on the same subject. They neither published them nor submitted them for censorship, but told me privately what was in them.

Then Norway was liberated. And one of the first British journalists there obtained the full story of the Allies' efforts to stop heavy water production, and told how British and German scientists had fought a war within a war to "perfect the Atom Bomb which, with the most explosive force in the world, would have given either side walk-over superiority."

This story either was not submitted because it came from abroad or else was passed by a field censor who had no idea what dangerous ground was being trodden upon.

At any rate it was published in London.

Hung On

Immediately afterwards I had a visit from a high American officer. He explained that atomic research was being actively conducted in certain establishments in the United States and that it was most important that the employees should read nothing which would rouse their curiosity about the real nature of the work they were doing.

In fact, though he did not tell me so, the "certain establishments" were factories employing many tons of thousands of men, and work was already far forward.

Late in July another story about atomic energy was submitted. Although I was still largely in the dark myself, I by now realised the immense importance of the matter, and I took it to the Minister of Information himself.

"Hang on to it for a few days," he said in a way that gave me no clue at all.

"Something's going to happen in Japan soon."

It did. On August Bank Holiday Britain learned that the first atomic bomb in history had fallen.

(The fifth instalment of this series will appear in the "Sunday Herald" next week).

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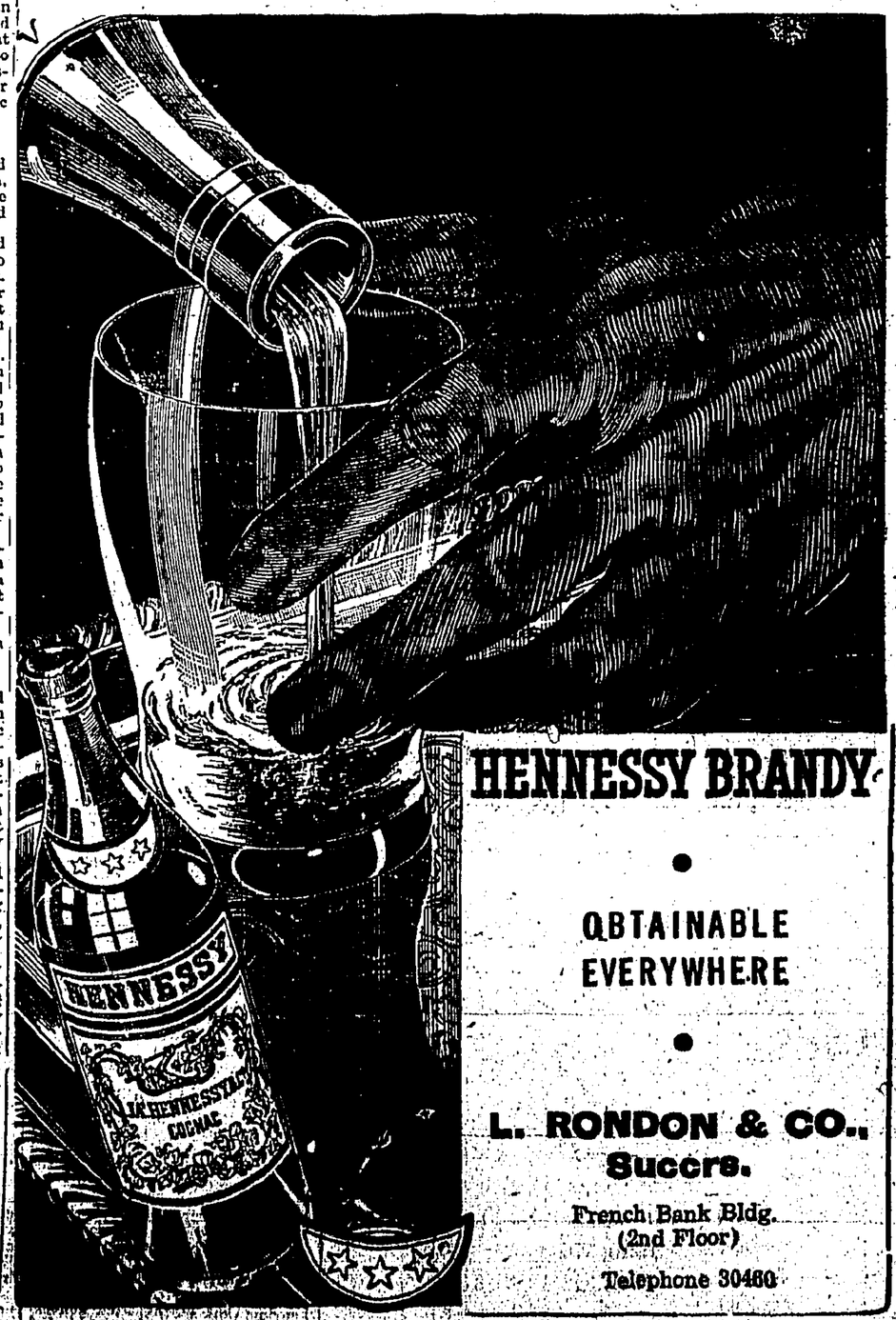

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"KWEIYANG" ..... Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 10th Sept.
"FENGTIEN" ..... Singapore & Penang 2 p.m. 11th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

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"ANHUI" ..... Singapore 5 p.m. 3rd Sept.
"PAKHOI" ..... Tientsin & Tsingtao 3rd Sept.
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"BELLEROPHON" Early Sept.	—do—
"BENRINNES" 5th Sept.	—do—
"EURYBATES" 6th Sept.	—do—

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"TAIPING" 5th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne

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"YUNNAN" Mid Sept.	Australia

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S.S. "HANNIBAL VICTORY" Mid Sept.	San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York & Boston.

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Exchanges In London

London, Aug. 30.

On New York 4.025, 4.035, Montreal 4.02, 4.04, Zurich 17.34, 17.36, Stockholm 14.47, 14.50, Buenos Aires unquoted, Brazil 75.4416, Brazil (sellers) unquoted, Uruguay unquoted, Belgium 167.50, Paris & French Empire 479.50 480.30, Syria 881, 885, Lisbon 99.80, 100.20, Swiss Bank Notes Middle 17.25, 17.50, Netherlands West Indies 7.58, Holland 10.63, Panama 4.03, 4.04, Denmark 19.32, 19.36, Prague 201, 202, Norway 19.98, 20.02.

Forward Rates: One Month: United States ⅝ p, ¾ d, Canada ¼ p, ⅜ d, Switzerland ½ p, ⅝ d, Sweden 1½ p, 1⅝ d, Paris 40 cents, 40 cents, Holland 1 cent, 1 cent.

Bank of England Clearing Rates: Madrid 44.00, Italy 71.25.

Free Market Rates: India 17.04, 18.06, Australia 125, 125.50, New Zealand 124.37, 125, South Africa 100, 100.50, Teheran 128, 130, Alexandria 97.375, 97.625, Singapore 2/4-1/32, 2/4¼, Hongkong ½-1/16, 1/3-1/16, Philippines 8.10, 8.15, Rangoon 1/5-15/16, 1/6-1/16, Shanghai unquoted.

Special A/C Rates: Lima 26.10, 26.16, Lapaz 168.62, 170.32, Valparaiso 100.625, 101.360, Turkey 520.

Central American A/C Rates: Mexico 19.45, 19.65, Bogota 7.00, 7.06.—Reuter.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Aug. 30.

Grain futures advanced on moderate commission house buying.

Cool weather in the corn belt and slow movement of grain to terminals because of a boxcar shortage were the main stimulating factors.

Wheat finished 1 to 3¾ higher, January $1.96¾. Corn was up 1½ to 2 cents, January $1.35⅛ to $1.36. Oats were ahead ¼ to ⅜, September .75½ to ¾.—Associated Press.

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 30.

Tin (Home Trade) £300 per ton, Tin (Export) F.O.B. £357, Wolfram c.i.f. 65/- to 67/6.—Reuter.

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Aug. 30.

Wolfram Chinese Spot, Nom. duty paid $24.00 per short ton. Straites Tin, Spot, nearby New York 52 cents per lb.—Reuter.

BRIDGE NOTES

Many fine swindles were executed at the annual summer championships held early in August at Asbury Park, N.J. Among the neatest was the hand shown today, in which the declarer was Mrs. M. D. Rothschild, of New York:

South, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

S. 10 2
H. K Q 10 9 6
D. K 7 6 4
C. 9 6

S. A Q 7 6 3 / H. 7 3 / D. 10 5 / C. K 8 7 5

N / W E / S

S. J 5 4
H. J 5 2
D. 8 3 2
C. Q J 3 2

S. K 9 8
H. A 8 4
D. A Q J 9
C. A 10 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1NT	Pass	2NT	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

At rubber bridge the hand would have little point. South can win ten tricks upon gaining the lead, and the winning of one or even two extra tricks would be of little moment. In tournament play, however, the winning of an extra trick is often so important that the contract itself may properly be jeopardised in the effort to earn a precious extra 20 or 30 points. In today's hand the contract was not risked, but the struggle was just for an overtrick.

West opened a low spade, a lead which cost his side a trick then and there. A club opening lead would have held Mrs. Rothschild, who played the South cards, to her ten top tricks. From that point on the play was simplicity itself. Mrs. Rothschild cashed her five heart tricks, discarding both losing clubs from her hand. Then she took the four top diamonds, finishing in her own hand. But although declarer's play seemed simple, it was not quite so easy for West to know how to discard most effectively.

West had to reduce to three cards, and that was decidedly not easy. Should he save two spades and one club—or should he keep protection for his club King and blank the Ace of spades? West finally decided to discard a spade, whereupon Mrs. Rothschild led eight of spades, forcing out West's Ace. Then she won the club return and took the last trick with the nine of spades—winning two

New York Exchanges

New York, Aug. 30.

American A/C Sterling 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, On Sweden 27.33, 27.86, France 84, 84⅛, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 23.75, 24.24, Spain 9.20, Portugal 4.04b, 4.06a, Australia 3.23, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.02½, British East Africa 20.25, India 30.53, China 3,320b, 3,350a, Argentine (Official) 29.78, Argentine (Free) 24.75 offered, Brazil 5.45, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.38, Chile (Official) 5.16, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 56.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.00n, Guatemala 100, Holland 37.78, Mexico 20.60, 20.63, Peru 15.50n, Uruguay 56.00b, Venezuela 29.90, Netherland West Indies 53.05, Dutch Guiana 53.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 97.000, Swiss Bank Notes rate 28.00, 30.00, Belgian Franc 2.28, 2.28½.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, Aug. 30.

Closing stock market quotations: Adams Express 17½, Alaska Juneau 6¾, American Can 97¼, American Smelting 53⅛, American Telephone 183¼, American Tobacco 92, American Waterworks 21, Anaconda Copper 41½, Aviation Corporation 9, Baldwin Locomotive 27½, Bendix Aviation 42⅝, Barnsdall 27, Bethlehem Steel 106½, Boeing Aircraft 26⅛, Borden Co. 48¾, Canadian Pacific 16⅝, J. I. Case 42, Chrysler 105⅝, Colgate 55, Commercial Solvents 24½, Corn Products 66¾, Dupont de Nemours 197, Eastman Kodak 228¾, Electric Light & Power 20¾, General Electric 43, General Motors 61⅛, Goodrich 77¼, Goodyear 64¾, Homestake Mining 40¾, International Harvester 87⅛, International Paper 47½, International Tel & Tel 21¼, Kennecott Copper 40½, Montgomery Ward 76½, National Distillers 27⅝, National Lead 33¾, New York Central 20¾, Packard Motors 8, Pan-American Airways 16⅝, Pennsylvania RR 34⅝, Radio Corporation 12⅝, Republic Steel 34¼, Reynolds Tobacco 41, Schenley 84⅝, Sears Roebuck 41½, Shell Oil 33¼, Socony Vacuum 16½, Southern Pacific 55⅝, Standard Brands 41, Standard Oil of Calif. 65¼, Standard Oil of N.J. 72⅝, Studebaker 28⅛, Union Bag 34¼, Union Cabide 101½, U.S. Rubber 64¾, U.S. Steel 83, Westinghouse 29¾, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 72½.—Associated Press.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Aug. 30.

The cotton futures market moved higher in moderately active dealings aided by the announcement of a 2½ per cent increase on cotton textiles next month and reports that Brazil embargoed cotton fibres and textiles. Late afternoon prices were 45 to 90 cents a bale higher.

October 36.10, December 36.14, March 35.86.—Associated Press.

London Stock Exchange

London, Aug. 30.

Consols, 2½ per cent 1945/75 97-1/16, Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent 111¼, War Loan, 3½ per cent 107-3/16, New War Loan, 3 per cent 106⅝, Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 118¼, German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 10½, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907 21½, Canton-Kowloon Railway 22, Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5 per cent 27, Lung-Tsing U. Hai Rly, 5 per cent, 1913 22, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 19 13 (London Iss) 46, Crisp Loan, 5 per cent, 1911 46, Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent, 1911, 27½, Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905 32½, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 27½, Mercantile Bank of India "A" 24, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 12-11/16, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 90, Lydenburg Estates 130/-, South Africa Townships 31/7, Selection Trust 48/9, South African Torbanites 12/3, Canadian Pacific 21-11/16, Mexican Eagles 14/4.—Reuter.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 30.

Day to Day Loan 1½, Short Money ¾ to 1, Bank Bills, 3 Months 7/32, Bank Bills, 6 Months 9/16 to ⅝, Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 1 to 1½, Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 1½ to 2⅛, Treasury Bills, 2 Months ⅜ to 17/32, Treasury Bills, 3 Months ½ to 17/32.—Reuter.

REUTERS U.K. INDEX

London, Aug. 30.

Industrials 153.2, Kaffirs 114.3, Home Rails 93.6, Commodity 284.1.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER & GOLD

London, Aug. 30.

Silver, Spot, per fine oz. 55½d, Silver, Forward per fine oz. 55½d, Bar Gold, Fine, oz. 172/3.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA GOLD

Alexandria, Aug. 30.

Gold, per fine ounce 166, 165 Piastres.—Reuter.

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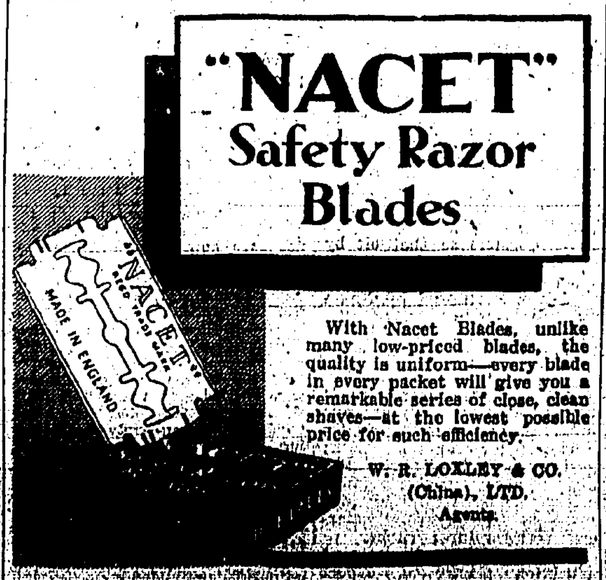

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M.V. "GLENSTRAE" ..... loads for Rotterdam, Amsterdam and London about 27th Sept.

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"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	October

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THE HONG KONG
SUNDAY HERALD
HONG KONG, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1946.

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Communists Parade In Trieste

Trieste, Aug. 30.

A crowd of over 2,000 Slavs and pro-Tito Italians demonstrated outside the military government headquarters in Trieste tonight to present petitions demanding the "liberation" of the committee which called the general strike in July.

When the strike was declared illegal summons were issued against members of the strike committee who have been living underground.

The leader of the crowd said that he had been informed the military government would give its answer to the petitions tomorrow morning.

If no answer was forthcoming the demonstrations would be repeated every evening.

The crowd then formed a procession and singing Communist songs and shouting "Long live Tito" and "Long live Stalin" marched up one of the main streets until a crossroad where a small group of Italians has gathered behind a police barrier. The Italians started singing Italian songs and shouting anti-Tito slogans. Italian flags were suddenly unfurled from upper windows of the neighbouring buildings. The police intervened to keep the Italians and Slavs apart.—Reuter.

COMMISSION FOR N.E.I.

The Hague, Aug. 31.

The Upper House of the Dutch Parliament today passed by 29 votes to 14, a bill establishing a Commissioner General to go to the Netherlands East Indies where he will seek a settlement with the Indonesian Nationalists. He will have a small staff of advisers, forming a commission.

M. Algra (Calvinist) opposed the bill because the responsibility of the Commission was so great that it could be borne only by the Government, he declared. He asked if the speed with which the Commission was to be sent to the Indies was connected with the arrival at Batavia of Lord Killearn, the British Special Commissioner for South East Asia.

M. A.J. Koewcans (Communist) proposed that the Government should take immediate steps which might lead to an armistice and should postpone the transport of troops. If the Government sent a commission to the Indies instead of troops the most cordial cooperation between the Netherlands and the Indonesians would be possible, he said.—Reuter.

Copenhagen, Aug. 31.

King Christian of Denmark will formally open the United Nations Food and Agricultural organisation conference here on Monday.—Reuter.

RADIO

SUNDAY—SEPTEMBER 1, 1946
DIARY OF THE WAR UP TO D-DAY
SONG RECITAL BY HARRY TALBOT

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H.K.T.

11.00 a.m.—Relay of Commemoratory Service from St. John's Cathedral.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—London Piano-Accordeon Band and Elsie Carlisle.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Stephen Foster's Melodies.
1.30 p.m.—Half an Hour with Beethoven.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—"Services Music Hall" ENSA.
7.00 p.m.—Studio: Feature Programme —"Diary of the War up to D-Day," produced by R. P. Sloss and S. J. Berwin.
7.30 p.m.—Studio: Local News Roundup by "The Jabberwock."
7.40 p.m.—Glenn Miller and His Orchestra and Bing Crosby.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
8.15 p.m.—Two Violin Solos by Joseph Hassid.
8.30 p.m.—Studio: Harry Talbot (baritone) accompanied by E. O'Neil Shaw.
8.45 p.m.—J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.
9.00 p.m.—"Songs We Love."
9.15 p.m.—B.B.C. "Proms" No. 32—A Cesar Franck Programme:—Prelude, Chorale and Fugue for Piano; Chorale No. 1 in E Major for Organ; Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; Symphony in D Minor.
10.45 p.m.—Studio: [illegible]

China's Peace Hopes Dim Again

Nanking, Aug. 31.

Communist demands that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek guarantee the issuing of a general "cease-fire order" and abandon his insistence on Communist evacuation of key areas dimmed China's new peace hopes as Government troops, sweeping northward 25 miles from Chengteh, over-ran Lunghwa against fierce opposition.

The demands on Chiang were presented to General George C. Marshall by General Chou En-lai as the Communist price for participation in the political negotiations proposed by American Ambassador Dr. Leighton Stuart.

The Chinese "Central News Agency" confirmed Chengteh's capture and reported that the Communist forces were in full retreat.

Communist 8th Route Army Headquarters here said that it had no word of the city's fate but declared its loss as being "probable."

Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nam said this new military reverse would not precipitate a Communist withdrawal from the current peace talks. He told an interviewer that "this proves the Government wishes to carry war to every corner of the nation."

He said the Communists expected the loss of some cities. The report of little fighting before Chengteh fell indicated a "strategic withdrawal." The city had been held by the Communists since they took over a year ago after the Japanese surrender.

Casualties

Surveying the war picture generally, Wang said the civil war cost the Government 200,000 killed, wounded, captured, or surrendered since the middle of June. He said in the North Kiangsu fighting alone, enough American arms were taken to equip three Communist divisions.

Wang and General Chou En-lai met Dr. Stuart for two hours last night and told him the Government's attitude toward a nation-wide armistice was "not encouraging."

In Kuling, Government members of the new Five-Man Committee, Wu Te-chen and Chang Li-sheng, said they expected the group would hold their first meeting next week.

General Chou, who is also a member of the Committee, handed the Communist demands to General Marshall who left immediately for Kuling to present the demands to Generalissimo Chiang.—Associated Press.

IMPORT LICENCES EASY TO GET

(Continued from Page 1)

41 million dollars more than July, 1939".

The spokesman said it had to be made clear that there was a slight difference between obtaining import licences for goods from the sterling area and for those from the gold area.

"As I have already explained", he said "apart from reserved commodities, import licences on items from the sterling area are issued automatically.

"When it comes to non-reserved commodities from the gold area, it is necessary for the importer to obtain exchange. If exchange for the particular commodity which he wishes to import is approved, the necessary import licence is issued automatically"

Export Licences

Dealing with the question of exports, the spokesman said that here again, apart from a scheduled list of reserved commodities, export licences were freely granted.

These reserved commodities included food and other items on world allocation and were, as a consequence, not permitted to be exported. The rest of the schedule comprised commodities that were in such short supply in Hong Kong that most of the imports were required for local consumption.

"Nevertheless", he added, "where there is a surplus after meeting Hong Kong needs, the S.T.A.I. are empowered to issue permits for re-export.

"The present list of commodities for which export is banned without permit is: Bottles of all kinds; cotton yarns of all kinds; foodstuffs, namely: Government biscuits; bread; butter; cheese; coconut oil; flour; lard; canned meats; sweetened condensed milk; noodles; peanut oil; rice and sugar; sheet glass; motor accessories; potassium chlorate; newsprint and printing materials; refrigerators; rubber.

"For other items there is no restriction placed on export licences" concluded the spokesman.

U.S. Wants The Pacific

Washington, Aug. 31.

Senator Magnuson, Democrat, Washington, said today he had been informed the United States will ask the United Nations next month for sole trusteeship of former Japanese bases and mandated islands in the Pacific but a State Department official said no such action is planned.

"I do not believe there will be a single vote against giving us that authority," Magnuson said. He then added: "The Pacific is fundamentally our responsibility."

Elsewhere in Washington, an official source familiar with studies being made of the subject, said no final decision has been reached.

Mr. Magnuson, who served as a naval officer in the Pacific during the early part of the war, said the bases were needed to provide the United States with a chain of airbases spanning the ocean. He mentioned specifically that he thought the United States should control the Carolines, including the powerful base at Truk, and the Marshalls, both Japanese mandates.

In addition he expressed the belief that the United States will have to take up with the United Nations or negotiate with Russia the matter of air rights over the Russian-occupied Kurile islands. He said that such action was necessary "to protect air routes from the United States to the Pacific."—Associated Press.

DAUGHTER BORN

Copenhagen, Aug. 31.

A third daughter was born to Crown Prince Frederick and Crown Princess Ingrid of Norway. The mother and child are both in good health.—Associated Press.

New Hope For Jews

Paris, Aug. 30.

An important agreement which brings new hope to nearly 750,000 Jews in Eastern Europe, has been reached in Paris between the Rumanian Government and the leaders of the World Jewish Congress.

It was agreed to work out jointly, the texts of Rumanian laws which will be drafted to give effect to special provisions in the Rumanian peace treaty for equal citizenship and protection of Jews in Rumania.

The Jewish leaders regarded it as the first concrete success in an effort to get the various peace conference delegations to sponsor the insertion in the peace treaties of clauses proposed by the Congress and designed to ensure that the Jewish communities in Eastern Europe, which cannot emigrate, will be given genuine fair play and equality with other citizens.

The meeting was very cordial and M. Tatarescu said his government was determined to eradicate anti-Semitism. "This is the first concrete ray of hope for 750,000 surviving Jews in Eastern Europe," Mr. Easterman commented.—Reuter.

JEWISH SUSPECTS HELD

Jerusalem, Aug. 31.

A Palestine report said that three Jews suspected of complicity in a reported plot to murder Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, had been under surveillance on board the French liner, Andre Lebon, at Beirut.

A Palestine police inspector said the men were "merely three Jews who had not been allowed to land at Haifa because they did not have visas and consequently disembarked at Beirut but otherwise the Palestine police were completely uninterested in them."—Reuter.

"I Will Sleep In A Golden Bed"

Batavia, Aug. 31.

Sentence of eight months' imprisonment was passed here today on a 27-year-old Eurasian girl, Carla Wolff, mistress of the Japanese captain, Nakamura, for her part in what has become known as the "£9,000,000 Batavia Loot Case."

She was the first of several people to be tried by a summary court in connection with the alleged theft.

Also alleged to be concerned are a British military police officer, Captain John Roz Morton, a British sergeant named Dawson and other Japanese, Chinese and Dutch civilians. The case against them has not yet been opened.

The accused at her request was not represented by counsel. She was charged with receiving about £1,000,000 worth of treasure which included money and jewels.

Captain Hiroshi Nakamura of the Japanese military police had originally hidden the total treasure in her house, opposite his villa in Batavia. Later part of the treasure was lodged with a Japanese colonel named Akira Nomura, the intention being to spread it over as many Japanese as possible so that bit by bit some of it might get to Japan.

Carla was allowed by Nakamura to keep her "rake off," valued at £1,000,000. A larger part of it was buried in the garden of a Chinese friend.

Carla it was stated, had been giving away freely precious trinkets to her friends boasting of her riches. "I am richer than any queen" she would say, "I will sleep in a golden bed and eat off golden plates."

Today in the dock she was very subdued and kept pressing a handkerchief to her heavily made-up eyes.

After the sentence had been pronounced the judge told her that she was entitled to apply for mercy to the Lieutenant-Governor-General, but she replied: "I had nothing to do with it—I am innocent."—Reuter.

MAJ. BOON TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

working parties were not fit to work, but Major Boon said: "I do not care how I get them on to parade, even if I have to carry them on, so long as they get the required number for the Japanese working parties."

"Major Boon used to salute the Japanese and bow to them 15 degrees whenever he saw them," said the witness, adding, "there was an order to that effect, but the camp did not obey it as regards the bowing—only the saluting. Major Boon complied with the order. He sometimes spoke to the Japanese in Japanese. I was never allowed to speak to my wife, who was in Hong Kong. We did not ask any favour of the Japanese."

At this point the court martial adjourned until Monday.—Reuter.

Evidence given earlier in the day appears on Page 3.

SPORTS SECTION

Home Football Results

London, Aug. 31.

The following are the results of the first matches in English League football played today:—

First Division

Aston Villa	0	Middlesbrough	1
Chelsea	4	Bolton Wanderers	3
Everton	0	Brentford	2
Huddersfield	1	Blackpool	3
Manchester United	2	Grimsby Town	1
Portsmouth	3	Blackburn Rovers	1
Preston N.E.	3	Leeds United	2
Sheffield United	0	Liverpool	1
Stoke City	2	Charlton Athletic	2
Sunderland	3	Derby County	2
Wolverhampton Wanderers	6	Arsenal	1

Second Division

Barnsley	3	Nottingham Forest	2
Burnley	1	Coventry City	1
Bury	7	Fulham	2
Chesterfield	1	Bradford	1
Leicester City	0	Manchester City	3
Luton Town	4	Sheffield Wednesday	1
Millwall	1	Newcastle United	4
Newport County		Southampton postponed	
Plymouth Argyle	3	West Ham United	1
Swansea Town	2	West Bromwich Albion	3
Tottenham Hotspur	1	Birmingham City	2

Third Division South

Aldershot	4	Bristol City	3
Brighton & Hove Albion	0	Port Vale	0
Bristol Rovers	2	Reading	2
Clapton Orient	2	Ipswich Town	2
Exeter City	1	Torquay United	1
Mansfield Town	3	Crystal Palace	1
Northampton	4	Swindon Town	1
Notwich City	2	Cardiff City	1
Notts County	1	Bournemouth	0
Queens Park Rangers	2	Watford	1
Southend United	3	Walsall	1

Third Division North

Bradford City	3	Accrington Stanley	1
Darlington	4	Southport	2
Doncaster Rovers	2	Rochdale	1
Gateshead	2	Crewe Alexandra	1
Hartlepools	1	Barrow	1
Hull City	0	Lincoln City	0
Oldham Athletics	0	Carlisle United	2
Stockport County	4	Halifax Town	1
Tranmere Rovers	1	Rotherham United	4
Wrexham	3	New Brighton	2
York City	4	Chester	4

Scottish "A" Division

Clyde	0	Aberdeen	2
Hearts	1	Queen of the South	1
Kilmarnock	2	Falkirk	1
Morton	5	Hamilton Acad.	1
Motherwell	2	Hibernian	1
Rangers	2	Queens Park	0
St. Mirren	0	Celtic	1
Third Lanark	4	Partick Thistle	1

—Reuter.

SWISS GOLF

Zurich, Aug. 30.

An Englishwoman, Joyce White, won the Swiss women's open golf championship today, defeating Madame Ricardo, of France, in the final.

Both players entered from the Aigle Club of Montreux.

Princess de Rethy, wife of the Belgian King, was eliminated in the semi-finals.—Reuter.

Oakland, Calif, Aug. 31.

Speedy Cabanella, Manila featherweight, ments Eli Galindo, Los Angeles, in a ten-round feature match here Sept. 4.—Associated Press.

"LIGHTNING" CHESS ON TUESDAY

The Kowloon Chess Club's Ladder Tournament is to take a week's rest with the Tuesday evening meeting being devoted to a Lightning Tournament and the Thursday evening meeting to a match against a team drawn from the official staff of the Standard Oil Company.

The Lightning Tournament should provide some keen competition as not every senior player is good at the ten-second move and some of the intermediate players are likely to provide strong opposition. It is expected that there will be a large entry and this will be limited to those who are able to commence at 6.20 p.m. sharp.

Should there be an unwieldy number of competitors, it will have to be played off on the knockout system. With 18 or less players it will be possible to play off a preliminary round robin in three sections and a final round in which the top two in each section will play.

A 60-move game takes 20 minutes and the preliminary round should be completed by 8 p.m.

Interesting Match

More interesting will be Thursday's match against the Standard Oil team. It will be, actually, an intra-club match as the Club's membership roll includes all the Standard Oil team who are a pretty formidable combination.

The team will be captained by Mr. C. M. Sequeira, at the moment the Colony's leading player and the runner-up in the Colony Championship, 1941. His probable opponent on the Kowloon Chess Club team will be Mr. Karel Weiss, who took third place in the Colony Championship both in 1940 and 1941.

At Nos. 2 and 3 Board for Standard Oil will be Messrs. R. C. Danenberg and F. X. Sequeira, both top-ranking intermediate players and likely to graduate to senior status within the year. The rest of the Standard Oil team is a fairly formidable one and the Kowloon Chess Club will have to find good opposition at each board.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, Aug. 30.

Results of county cricket games completed today were:

At the Oval: Warwickshire 115 and 297 (Hall 54, Watts four for 59) beat Surrey 294 and 97 (Maudsley six for 54, Hollies four for 34) by 21 runs.

At Hove: Gloucestershire 193 and 46 for four, Sussex 250. No play today and match was abandoned.

At Frome: Somersetshire 168 (Copson five for 37). Derbyshire 161. Match drawn.

At Nottingham: Leicestershire 306 and 141 for six declared (Tompkin 69 not out, Butler four for 35) beat Notts 174 (Walsh eight for 69) and 144 (Lester three for 25) by 129 runs.—Reuter.

H.K.F.A. REGISTRATIONS

The following players have been registered with the Hong Kong Football Association for the coming football season:—

Hong Kong Signal Co.:—A. Ball, G. W. Ballard, B. R. Corris, I. A. Cleave, J. Fallows, R. Falcus, Ho Lai-piu, I. W. Jones, J. D. McDermott, E. Rogers, G. Reid, R. T. Shotton, C. J. A. Withers.

Hong Kong Wireless Centre:—A. Billany, D. Evans, C. Holder, J. R. Jackson, A. Leyshon, H. Whiting, W. Poynor, G. Smith, T. Duxbury, K. Weston, L. Hubbard, C. Shell, K. Barrett, D. Dowell, R. Smith, R. Kennedy, W. Tullett, K. Sullivan, B. Phillips, C. James, A. Yeates.

TODAY'S FOOTBALL

The Macao Police football team which arrived here yesterday will meet 1/5 Commando at Chatham Road this afternoon in the first of a series of games against Commando sides.

Tomorrow they meet 48 Commando at Sookunpoo.

A friendly soccer match played between the 27 Coy R.I.A.S.C. (T) and 16 I.C.C.S. on Friday resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to 1.

Colour Bar Controversy

Johannesburg, Aug. 30.

The colour bar controversy, caused by the statement from New Zealand that an All-Blacks team to tour South Africa in 1948 will be chosen, irrespective of colour, continues to receive attention from Johannesburg daily newspapers.

The latest is an attack by the "Die Transvaler", Africa's strong Nationalist daily, on the "Manchester Guardian" editorial.

After explaining how the "Transvaler" editorial evoked sharp criticism from the "Guardian," the "Transvaler" asks: "What has this British paper to do with South African affairs?

"The Transvaler" is accused of hampering international sportsmanship. But of course there was no hampering of international sportsmanship when Britain didn't want to allow the Springboks to play against France and Germany, because the British had trouble with the French and German Rugby Unions.

"What the Englishman does is always right," the paper added.—Reuter.

U.S. Baseball

New York, Aug. 31.

In the American League, Boston scored a double victory over Philadelphia, winning the first by 6-0. The Red Sox won the opener as Tex Hughson registered his fifteenth win of the season. Again the Red Soxers won in the nightcap when they came from behind to score a 6-2 win over Philadelphia.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston (first game)	6	9	0
Philadelphia	0	4	1
Boston (second game)	6	9	0
Philadelphia	2	5	2

In the National League, there was only one night game. All others were unscheduled.—Associated Press.

DRIFTING TO A CONCLUSION?

Over half the fleet drifting towards the finishing line in a bunch, trying to catch every hatful of wind, made an interesting sight in the United Services (Hong Kong) Yacht Club's race yesterday. Fortunately, "Bonaventure I," which had led all the way, was not cheated out of a win by the sudden failure of the wind.

To add to the day's fun, "Yellow" capsized at her moorings, "Black" carried away her jib stay and four boats fouled marks.

The results were:

1.	Bonaventure I (Coates and Miss Witmill)	2.03.25
2.	Tyne II (Mr. and Mrs. Lindeman)	2.04.40
3.	Stonecutters III (Honess and Burgrove)	2.08.07
4.	Commodore II (Lloyd and Scott)	2.08.53
5.	Queen (L. Thomson and Fisher)	2.09.50
6.	Nabcatcher (Trier and Thomson)	2.10.55
7.	Adamant I (Parsons and Ovens)	2.14.40
8.	Green (Robson—solo)	2.17.10
9.	Duke of York I and II, Stonecutters II, Rame Head I and Black did not finish.	

The tit-bit of today's programme will be the Civilians v. Army race.

JOCKEY TO THE KING

London, Aug. 30.

W. H. Carr has been appointed jockey to the King in succession to Douglas Smith, who will ride next season as first jockey to Lord Derby.

Carr rode his first winner at Ayr when he was 14. He had over 800 winners in India, where he has ridden during the winter season every year since 1934.—Reuter.

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